AND PHILANTHROPIST PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY GANALIEL BAILEY, JR. OFFICE, SIXTH STREET, NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN VINE AND RACE, TWO DOORS WEST OF COLLEGE STREET, CINCINNATI.

C. CLARK, Printer.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

INNATI

Lungs,
itis, Pains of
oughs, difficul
and all affes

4 8

ith the prevail
evirtues of this
evirtues of this
evirtues of this
evitues of this
evitues of this
we sincerely
we sincerely
r will we hold
which facts will
evitues of the

their patror

e are certainly ationed, which umption, even

flows:—In the a violent cold brought on an ich he suffered

recovering from ble to take cold,

during the re-lowing summer ceeding winter uptoms of con-ten at once.— and likewise in

ty of breathin nd was also sub od. While is r a highly res

re he remained se still growing the THOMP.

r remedies for him no relie

sed remedies, of acing any bene-ted progressing he took a fresh

y fast—having, ost over thirty ised to try the ed under their

e 10th of Jan

m, when he was ter questioning tom of the dis-

entertained but er ordered him y little change relieving the

relieving the toring his appe-persevere with at the end of

perfect health; of the disease more liable to the weather.

true, LOCHRAN.

intimately acomas Lochran, perfectly cor-

who knew him ires ever per ril 20, 1843, I was taken e liver, which

e liver, which as followed by aing inwardly, caused me to we matter and med at this, I lee thought he me some Mereeling satisfied ther remedies

friends, and harge of blood ew days, and reely breathe.

gh, which at blood than I tinued in this

ary, when all and my friends consupution arently draw

ar's Balsam of lieved me im-bottles of this my cough and

rstopped, and cored as to ens a carpenter)
health.
Mr Thomas
his illness, I
ll credit.
ROUGHS.

bacriber, one he said coun-firmed accor-

in all things COZENS. pril, 1843.

awyer of the fflicted with re—and who ne efficacy of 25, 1843.

c asthma for rely as to be although at-f the highest e relief was ed nearly fa-

taking Wisgave me inped in a few
perfect cure.
v, No. 58.
f the above
d to the full
MADGE.
New York,
ER, D. D.
New York
seen at No.

eral Agents Cincinneti.
D & HAY.
GAYLORD

n Northern

Elyria.
Norwalk
lainesville.
LAshtabula
arren.
Newark
Marietta.
Leubenville.
Juntington.

e, Dayton

Newkirk.

WHOLE NO. 381

are thus anxious to keep them advised of th Question, as we fear the informati

channel. and the very candid and conciliating speech of

JOHN JOLLIFFE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, office, Third street, between Main and Sycamore, opposite the Post Office.

He will practice in Clermont and Hamilton and will continue to practice in Brown, ounties, and will continue to plantill be closed until his business in that county shall be closed aug 28-tf DOCTORS H. & H. J. COX, respectful-

R. CORWIN, Autorney at Law, Lebanot dec 20-d&wly

R. D. PARBISH, Attorney and Counsellor Law, Sandusky City, Erie Co., O. aug 28-ti

Cincinnati. Office and residence on the west side of Walnut between 12th and 13th streets. workmanship, which they offer cheap for cash.

A H. EUSTIS, Plumbers, Pump and Hy drant Makers, west side of Main street, etween Fifth and Sixth, Cincinnati; mical Apparatus, &c. aug 28tf

BROWN'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL. Bramily And Commercial House, 20 Clayton Square, near the Railway Station, Liverpool, England. Private Sitting Rooms, Stabling and dec 4-tf

Thursday, January 4, 1844.

Mr. Adams.

najority of the people of the free States. His his belief their belief. tard the coming of that blessed day for which they all sigh."-Cincinnati Gazette. It cannot have escaped the observation of the

eflecting man, that the very party which is soli-

Adams, holding as he does, some opinions oppos-bountiful in their gifts. ed to those of the anti-slavery societies, should disclaim being identified with them; but, we do contend, that agreeing with them, as he does, in all fundamental points, his disclaimers ought to

TERMS -- TWO DOLLARS per annum if paid six months after subscription, sourage subscription by companies of persons, sourage subscription by companies of persons, copies will be sent to one Post Office for 30 paid in advance. There must be no deduction this amount for payment of agents. TERMS OF ADVERTAGE

TERMS OF ADVERTAGE

TERMS OF ADVERTAGE

To that time, the leaders of the Whig party were favor of the individual liability, not only in back of the individual liability, not only in back of private incorporation.

They proved closely that time, the leaders of the Whig party were favor of the individual liability, not only in back of private incorporation. isements,
N. B.—Any individual procuring five subscribers, in advance, and forwarding the money, shall tled to a copy for one year.

mendments of the Senate to the Retrenchmen bill were taken up, and re-committed to the Committee on Retrenchment. Notice was given of a bill to be introduced for the punishment o the Speakers of both Houses, who should neglect to sign any act passed by both branches of the Legislature. The old bone-the number of copies of the Auditor's report to be printed-was again picked. The bill to print 3000 in English was amended by inserting 2000 in German; and in this form passed by a vote of 36 to 34.

SENATE, Dec. 30 .- A bill fixing the times for The manufacturers, Main st., East side, between 5th & 6th, have on hand constantly a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, of superior style and workmanship, which they offer shoes for the state of the Volume of the state of th the taking effect of all laws of a general nature, ordered to be engrossed. A year ago, and members made such a bill as this the occasion of deouncing that institution. A motion was made to dispense with the rules, for the purpose of immediate action upon the bill granting further time to the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati and the Bank of Genuga, to wind up their concerns. It failed, and the bill was laid on the table. The charters of these banks expired on the 31st, (Sunday,) and that is an end of the matter.

House, Dec. 30 .- The Treasurer of the State was directed to furnish the House a statement of the amount of depreciated bank paper on hand, "What Mr. Adams says as regards Slavery and from the organization of the State to this day,olitionism, will find a response from the vast naming each bank, and the present estimated value of the paper. The bill for printing 3000 ong to see slavery abolished; but they desire it extra copies of the Auditor's report in English, reflected peaceably and quietly by those and 2000 in German, was reconsidered, and the who now hold the slaves in bondage," as Mr. Ad- whole question was indefinitely postponed. The ams does, and they think with him, too, that the lendency of the course of the Abolitionists is to re-

# Science Advancing.

The National Institute promises to beat Noah's Ark, in the variety of its specimens. A pair of live citing the suffrages of anti-slavery men, is contin- eagles have been presented by the Secretary of vally denouncing their acts. "Junius" writes a War; and to these have lately been introduced tract to secure their support for Henry Clay; and, two rare animals, by M. Charles De Screibers, for that purpose. Mr. Hamlin, another Demoas the best means of convincing them how kind. Aulic Councillor, Director of the Imperial and by they may fraternize with the Whigs, goes into Royal Cabinet of Natural History at Vienna. a labored argument to show, that Slavery is, after The following information given by the leraned all, not so dreadful an evil as they represent; and, gentleman concerning the animal will be highly if it were, their whole enterprise against it has satisfactory to our readers. "It is," he says, been conducted on wrong principles, and by ab- "the proteus, or hypochton anguinus, of which I annual cost of the Navy was about one third of

have already said, we have no objection that Mr. tributed. Our Secretaries and Ministers are most

# Retrenchment -- The Real Evil.

How absurd that our Government, after having, shodus. The teadency of the course of any office exceeding terror, not of their seciental errors, not official sheep current the course of their such destinated. It was time to show their which they labor. Thus does the constitute this morement; that is, no other prevented the labor the source of any of the course, to resched the labor the source of any of the course of the course, to resched the labor the source of the source special content may be a produced as serviced and the special content of the declar service and the special content of the special conten

Senate, during the transaction of all Executive business, except when treaties were under consideration, was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Allen, laid on the table for the present and ordered to be printed. We confess, we should like to have the doors thrown open when the ratifi-

any estimates in his possession respecting the cost of constructing a Canal round the Falls of St Mary's so as to connect lake Huron and Su-

following gentlemen as the Committee of nine million more:) and the report of the Secreta-Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Gilmer, of Virginia; Mr. G. Davis, of Kentucky; Mr. Burke, of New Hampshire: Mr. Sample, of Indiana; Mr. Morse, of Maine; and Mr. Giddings, of Ohio. Five Whigs, four Democrats. Six from free, three from slave States. All but two, we believe, not chargeable with any peculiar un-

friendliness to the peculiar institution. The Committee on the subject of a Nation Foundry was also announced: Mr. Brodhead, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Barnard, of N. York; Mr. Moore, of Ohio; Mr. Williams, of Massachusetts; Mr. Peyton, of Tennessee; Mr. Payne, of Alapama; Mr. Black, of Georgia; Mr. Hubbard, of Virginia; Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina:five from slave, four from free States.

A resolution was adopted fixing Thursday January 4th, as the day for going into the elec tion of Postmaster for the House.

A long discussion ensued upon a resolution in troduced by Mr. HALE, to instruct the Secretary of the Navy to report when the Home squadron was first established by law, what have been the the estimated expense of next year, is intended cratic member, moved an amendment in the following words: "And what is the service that has been per-

formed by the Home Squadron." Lately we called attention to the fact, that the

be used as high testimony against the very men who have done all in their power to sustain him, in his course on the question of slavery. As we have all and a single square will hold the abundance that will be conexpended on the Navy. Sixteen vessels of war were demanded as a Home Squadron, for the protection of the coasting trade. His section of country was largely concerned in this the section of country was largely concerned in this the section of country was largely concerned in this the section of country was largely concerned in this the section of country was largely concerned in this the section of country was largely concerned in this the section of the coast will require a large cerning the expenditures of the Home Squadron, Journey, St., Section 117.

Rhett of South Carolina, who declined serving to the select committee on the resolution of the propriety of his resolution. The appropriations of the Massachusetts Legislature; and tion of country was largely concerned in this the reason for increasing this home squad-trade, a large portion of its commerce being invested in it, but his constituents wanted no such

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL here said he was warden in this the reason for increasing this home squad-trade, a large portion of its commerce being increased in this the reason for increasing this home squad-trade, a large portion of its commerce being increased in this the reason for increasing this home squad-trade, a large portion of its commerce being increased in this the reason for increasing this home squad-trade, a large portion of its commerce being increased in it, but his constituents wanted no such outlay as the one required. Gentlemen talked of building up our navy so as to cope with that of

Ohio Legislature,
Horse, Dec. 29.—The Committee on the Judiciary wete instructed to report a bill, providing the water of the Government and the purposes of the Covernment of the Stratz, Dec. 27.—A resolution presented by that the General Assembly be profibilisted from the subject of divorce. This is a very for the Stratz, Dec. 27.—A resolution presented by that the General Assembly be profibilisted from the subject of divorce. This is a very for the Government in each year from its organization of the profibility of the subject of the subj Does our coast require a whole squadron to when he thinks of what it all came to. They boes our coast require a whole squadron to protect it? Is the great maritime Power of the earth in such a position of affairs with us that we need expect the coming of a and pens. [A laugh.] We agreed to all British squadron here, to meet which this home squadron is wanted? No, sir. What home squadron is wanted? No, sir. What was the amount of it. Put the gentleman the Executive to put a stop to negro emigrathen do we want it for? There was, two at the head of such another committee, and tion. It was this idea which had so awak years ago, a report from the then Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by a report from the Secretary of War, in which there was an intimation that our navy in comparison with the Navy of Great Britain, was

then as eight to one: that the British navy was, in fact, eight times as large as our own; and the sum then asked for the naval service of the year was eight millions now we are askel for nine millions-one that it was the policy of this Government to go on increasing its naval establishment as fast as it could until it rose to half the size of the navy of Great Britain. Now put hese two things together. Their navy was theirs: theirs being eight, ours must be four; and four times eight art thirty-two; so that the Secretary, in substance, asked of Congress to sanction a principle which necessarily involved the appropriation of thirty-two millions of dollars for he naval service.— This was asked, I say two years ago, as proper at that time for he use of the navy. And the gentleman has already said that if we go on increasing our naval force at the rate we are now pursuing, thirty-two millions will not be enough. No sir, it will not: fifty millions will not cover the expenditure. My friend from Philadelphia (Mr. INGERsoll) was I recollect very ferocious, about that time, for the burning of London [a laugh] with our navy; he told us it could be

[Roars of laughter.] Yes, sir, London: not Chatham, which I believe some Dutch admiral did once set fire to, or attempted it. Mr. C. J. INGERSOIL here, amid much surrounding merriment interposed to explain, and Mr. ADAMS assenting, he stated that he had only proposed to burn London in return for what the genteman from Massa-chusetts had proposed, viz. to take a British fleet up the Mississippi and burn Natchez!

the gentleman allow him to ask him one months, the sum of \$9,000,000 was called for.

SENATE, Decem. 28 .- A bill was int stablish a Territorial Government in Oregon; ind a resolution was submitted by Mr. ALLEN, lation to any instructions that may have been the other day that an officer of

House. Decem. 28 .- Mr. Payne gave notice of his intention to submit a bill for the repeal of the Land distribution law, and Mr. Weller of his ted its sacred protection to the base and deintention to introduce a bill to continue in force grading purpose of hunting for fugitive then to ours as eight to one: and we were to an act incorporating the city of Washington. augment ours till it was half as large as No reform in the act can be expected from such a source. Mr. Slidell gave notice that he would at some subsequent period bring in a bill to ext empt cotton imported from Texas, from duty.

uffled by the presentation by Mr. Giddings, in touching on points which were painful order, of a memorial from William Jones, reresenting himself to be a prisoner in the United tates jail in Washington, born free and now of right free, who had been seized without cause, and was now advertised to be sold as a slave.

Mr. PAYNE of Alabama wanted to understand whether Mr. Giddings knew that there was a per son so circumstanced. Mr. G. was informed by an attorney of high respectability. Mr. DELLETT done; and if our naval force was not equal another Southern member suggested that everyto it then, he was ready to go on and in- thing necessary could be accomplished by applicrease it till it should be strong enough to eation to an attorney, and was proceeding to sail up the Thames and burn London. make some remarks, when at the instance of Mr. decided that the petition, giving rise to debate, must lie over. Mr. DELLETT said he was about to intimating that it would be in order, Mr. D. acordingly made the motion. Mr. Winthrop deto put a question to Mr. DELLETT, but objections

and the wide measure. The New York Trigger as autonomical description, in the Philosophia and expenditures of the Governing we appear on the the ministration of the Royal Society of London, and begale for it while circulation. Our good facing of their party, but the irrect while the same of the south were made, and discovered and the were anxious to know whether such the British feelings were awake, permitting and compared with a particular cases, ever agranting the protection of the domestic institutions and begale for it while circulation. Our good facing of their party towards anni-slavery and the party towards anni-slavery anni-slavery and the party towards anni-slavery anni-party and the party towards anni-slavery anni-party anni-party and the party towards anni-slavery anni-party anni-party

pers, that the real purpose for which these numerous vessels were desired was to protect Southern slaves who were crossing the channel at the Bahamas; and thus obtaining their freedom. Yes, the Secretary invoked ened the Western people. They were anx ious to know whether such was indeed the fact or not. And when they heard the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. HALE) de clare, as one personally interested, that this home squadron was of no benefit in the pro tection of the coasting trade, they would call louder than ever, to know for what it was to calling upon the President for information in re- be kept up and enlarged? Why, it was but given our Minister, Mr. Everett, or any negotia-tions that may have passed respecting Oregon. flag and public service of his country to go hunting after fugitive slaves. Yes: the state ment was that he had even dared to carry that flag with him, and that he had prosti

> Mr. LEVY here interposed, and explained that they were not merely fugitive slaves, but fugitive murderers.

Mr. GIDDINGS resumed, and express his regret that he could not speak on the The equanimity of the House was somewhat subject before the House without necessarily the feelings of many gentlemen. was more unpleasant to his own feelings: but it was his duty to speak what he thought and what he knew. The people of Ohio felt that their mone

had been drawn from their pockets for purposes like that he had indicated: that while their own mariners and their own lawful up a home squadron to protect the domestic slave trade. This, it seemed, was the coasting trade which these ships were wanted to protect. He trusted, he hoped, that the flag of his country was to be subjected to no such vile degradation. Whatever was the fact, let the people know it. Let not gentlemen keep in the dark. If such a thing move that it be laid on the table, and the Speaker he declared it to be a violation of the most sacred rights of the people of the free States. He denied all right in Congress to tax the nanded the yeas and nays; Mr. Giddings wished people of Ohio to support and protect the slave trade on the coast. They were aroused on this subject: their feelings were awake, were made, and the question was then taken. To and they were anxious to know whether such

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia. It is gratifying to see on the part of some of the Southern politicians a disposition to yield something to the spirit o Mr. Davis, of New York, as will be seen all sorts of a speech-threatening the South with dissolution of the Union, should she set her slaves free at once. For his part, he could not stand such a thing. It is remarkable that such a man should boldly broach doctrines in regard to the District of Columbia, and the Territory of Florida, hitherto peculiar to the Liberty

The Voice From the Prison.

The unfinished business was the memorial p ented yesterday by Mr. Giddings from one Will-iam Jones, representing himself to be a prison-er in the United States jail of Washington city, born free, and now of right free, who had been seized in this city without cause, and was advertised to be sold as a slave, &c. Which petition Mr. G. had moved to refer to

a select committee of five members, with instruc-tions to report on the facts, and with power to send for persons and papers.

Which motion Mr. Brodhead had moved to

amend by substituting for the words "a s committee of five" the words "the Comm

And the pending question was on the amend Mr. SAUNDERS observed that he had not yes

erday desired to make a speech upon this sub-ect, nor did he at present desire it. He had but tle into the subject, he could now state more ac-curately what the law was in relation to it. He understood the petition presented by the gentle-man from Ohio (Mr. Giddings) to state that a person who was a free person, having been born free in Virginia, had been arrested in this District without any crime; that he had been committed o iail, and was now advertised to be sold as a He thought, from the statement of the facts, that Congress was not called upon to do any thing; but believed, as he had yesterday belived, and as he thought he could show now by reference to the law, that this individual, if his statement was true, had ample means of redress, Mr. S. referred to the laws of Maryland of 1715 and 1719, relating to the liabilities of slave found in other countries than those in which their owncommerce were left wholly unprotected and ers reside, and more especially to that of 1792 left to perish, their money must go to build which, he said, was intended for the benefit of these persons, and which made it the duty of the sheriff, whenever the person was committed under the acts before referred to, to give notice in the newspapers at least thirty days. All these acts went upon the ground that the person was a If he were a free person, then he understood that the presumption arising in the South-ern States in similar cases, of his being a slave from the fact of his color, had been so far relaxed by the judge as to be quelled, if the person could produce the affidavit of any white man, stating e fact that he had been seen going at large, and throw upon the master, or the alleged ma er, the onus probandi that he was a slave.

Now it occurred to Mr. S. therefore, that the laws at present existing required no amendment

man from Alabama, (Mr. DELLET.) and the gentracted debate. Mr. Hale insisted at length upon the propriety of his resolution. The appropriations of the Massachusetts Legislature; and ations for the Navy in the last year of Van Buren's administration had been only \$5,000,000—during the last eighteen months they amounted to \$9,000,000, and now, for the ensuing twelve months, the sum of \$9,000,000 was called for. And yet, the revenue is falling short some four or I was a minimal tracted debate. Mr. Hale insisted at length upon the select committee on the resolution. He select committee on the resolution involved a question entirely of judicial investigation, with which this House had nothing to do. With the hope of correcting errors which might prevail among some gentlemen from Onio (Mr. Gidnings), limself was among the number—in relation to the practice that had prevailed upon this an important decision of the Circuit Court of the select committee on the resolution. The appropriation on the select committee on the resolution involved a question entirely of judicial investigation, with which this House had nothing to do. With the hope of correcting errors which might prevail among some gentlemen from Onio (Mr. Gidnings), limself was among the number—in relation to the practice that had prevailed upon this aubject, Mr. C. would state that he had this morning on the select committee on the resolution involved a question entirely of judicial investigation, with which this House had nothing to do. With the hope of correcting errors which might prevail among some gentlemen from Onio (Mr. Gidnings). tleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Saunders,)

right of judging for one's self, and acting in acthis reason we repudiate all sects or parties which would traspass upon individual liberty; and it misleads those whom it is most impo therefore can have no fellowship with Catholi- to convince of the truth of anti-slavery princi cism, or any species of Protestantism, which ples. Slaveholders hear Mr. Adams des the Almighty, or Voice of Conscience, the rule dignation the idea of property in man-avoir

and not the wrong Principles it promulgates .nial of the right of private judgment, character- interests of the South. ize not unfrequently the fiercest haters of the sort will be to epithets the most abusive, denunciations the most reckless, suspicions the mos unjust and cruel. They will give credit for no good motive; and actions, to all appearance the most pious, will be ascribed to designs the most devilish

These reflections are suggested, by the meer ing of a Presbyterian paper, called the Presbyterian, at the devotion of O'CONNELL. That this great man should attribute the fall of Espartero, in Spain, to the efficacy of prayer, "under the direction of the Sacred Pontiff," excites the profound contempt of that paper. Is the Presbyterian a disbeliever in the virtue of prayer? Or Protestant God, hearing supplications only, when put up by a follower of Calvin or Wesley? The same paper seems scandalized at the declaration of O'Connell, that the regeneration of Ireland cannot be accomplished without prayer. From this, too, it takes occasion to stigmatize the LIBERATOR as a religious agitator, and the Repeal movement as in reality a religious one, aiming at the establishment of Popery as its great object,all because its champion believes in the efficacy of prayer to Almighty God! We will give the extract from one of Mr. O'Connell's speeches which excites so strongly the horror of this pious

"Our priests have come within the last week from being congregated in hundreds in houses of retirement and spiritual exercises. They have had nothing but peace before God in preparing for the holy administration of the awful duties which have been confided to them. And why should such a retreat be confined to the priests Why should not Christians of every persuasion join in holy prayer for their country?
We would give up every worldly thought—we would abandon every other duty to mingle in the duties of that nine days prayer. The infidels of the world may laugh at me, but the good men of the world will perhaps listen to me. At all events, I am resolved that I will never go into events, I am resolved that I will never go into the Irish Parliament until I have communed with my God in a retirement of at least nine days.—

A younger man might be ashamed of this, but I have come to a time of life when I know not how soon I may be called upon to surrender my reckoning before my God; and I hope that the eckoning before my God; and I hope that the eligious feeling may be the guiding one of the great effort, and that the benediction of Heaven will be called for by millions of voices, and that treland, Christian for fourteen centuries, will rest her hopes on the prayers and petitions of her people. Perhaps you think I am going too far, for a layman, in these suggestions. But will not these feelings agree with those of the majority of the people? We begin by humility and piety—

That such is his real sentiment, we infer from spolistion, and blood—we are assisted by those who love liberty much, but religion infinitely more, and under the auspices of that religious liberty I would wish we should succeed."

longing to the Baptist denomination, quotes the country." extract above, and exclaims, " It is a specimen of O'Connell's religion—the religion of the Pa pacy! Now let the Papal religion have the con-

what hope for true liberty, civil or religious"!
It would seem that we have been so accustom ed in this country, to excluding religion from he has indicated as that to which his time and from \$1200 to \$730. The principle was assumpolitics, and acting in matters of state, as if there energies are to be devoted, is the mode of action ed, that they ought to receive no more than the were no God, that a devout statesman, a praying politician is absolutely terrifying to our religious community,-and they set him down at once, if henceforth his great object. a Catholic, as a child of the devil, or, what in their estimation is equally bad, a tool of the Pope.

To no Purpose.

The leaders of both parties are striving to get up an excitement for the coming Presidential campaign, but we do not believe they will succeed. Why should people run madafter Mr. Van Buren or Mr. Clay? We are not aware that either has done any very signal service to the country. There is as yet no enthusiasm pervading the masses. And here we cannot but refer again to the pitiful attempt in Baltimore to excite the arder of the American people, by the sight of a stick, & "THE SAME OLD COONS" perched on the car which carried that remarkable per sonage. We appeal to every rational Whig, who respects human nature—how can you tolerate exhibitions so degrading to the actors in them. co insulting to the spectators,

We know that such conduct tends to swell our own ranks with those disaffected by it, but we would gladly forego any such advantage, rather than see so respectable a portion of our fellow countrymen disgracing themselves and the republic, and corrupting the people, by such vulgat appeals to low tastes & propensities. Surely, surely, if the People are capable of self-govern-ment, they ought to be treated as possessing reason and conscience, and not insulted by these palpable tricks of demagoguism.

The Legislature of Georgia has adjourned, af

Mr. Adams.

We are sure that this venerable man would be more cautious in the language of his disclaimaims of infallibility, by whomsoever, or by ers, did he advert for a moment to the use that the control of the set up, can meet with no is made of them. What more can the bitterest favor in a really enlightened community. The enemy of the anti-slavery cause wish, than cordance with one's judgment, in all moral mat-to it? He will pardon the freedom with which ters, cannot be surrendered or taken away. For we point out a few of the evils resulting from

would make any thing less than the Word of slavery in unmeasured terms—repudiate with inhimself in favor of amending that clause of the But, we have no sympathy with the ordinary Constitution, which confers upon them a slavemeasures pursued by Protestant sects against the property-representation—and pledge himself Catholic Church. They are simed at the Church, while he shall hold a seat in Congress, to promote such amendment, and also another Their warfare is distinctively sectarian, not ment, looking to the speedy extinction of slave-Christian. Some of them, who denounce her ry throughout the country. Surely, if, with such most bitterly, allow in themselves what they con- views and purposes, even he feels bound to stand demn in her. Priestly domination, intolerance, aloof from the anti-slavery organization, and devirtual assumptions of infallibility, indulgence nounce its course, it must indeed be a lawless, Iding the Bible from the poor, de- an alarming combination against the rights and

This is their inference. And thus their pre Christian opposition to Catholicism. Their relight of anti-slavery truth, by the very man, whose

He inflicts injury upon us, under another asams would revolt from the intentional commission of any unjust act; but still, the injury is no have won honor for themselves and their country. By what agency, chiefly? The agency of anti-World-Convention, introduced his name and his does it imagine that the God of Christianity is a works, in connection with the anti-slavery cause, to the English people, and procured the passage of resolutions testifying in the strongest terms their admiration of his intrepid conduct. And now, the anti-slavery reputation which they se cured to him among British Philanthropists, by calling attention to the high position he occupied in the field of battle for human freedom, is to give weight to his condemnation of their cour as tending "to retard the coming of that bless day for which they sigh!" Is this right?

But the worst effect remains to be noticed This repudiation of our course is quoted in triumph by the enemies of anti-slavery effort, of every kind and degree; -- by those whose prejudice in times past kindled against us the fires of in the South, to show so much passionate persecution: by those who were too cowardly to avow opposition to slavery, when such avowal Truth is great, and will ultimately prevail." was hazardous: by those whose regard for party. sect, social reputation, or pecuniary interest. enabled them to see peculiar virtues in the let-alor policy: by all those, in a word, who, from what ever motive, have remained silent and inactive either ignorant of the war of slavery upon the rights and interests of the country, or indisposed to do battle against it. These all find in the un fortunate declaration of Mr. Adams ample apology for their culpable conduct.

In concluding, we must express the hope, tha Mr. Adams has not been exactly reported; so opposed is the declaration on which we have ani madverted, to the general tenor of his remarks upon the slavery question. We can easily suppose that his meaning was, that those me in which Anti-slavery men were mistaken, ten-

reply to the Liberty men of Pittsburgh. He told ment from Florida, who were runaways from the them that although he had never been a mem- Southern States, or their descendants: that by ber of the Liberty party or an anti-slavery socie-It is easy to sneer at O'Connell as a hypocrite ty, he went "as far as any of these" "in opposi- bor for runaways from the Indian country, the -using religion merely as an instrumentality tion to slavery;" and, said he, "my sentiments, I States of Arkansas and Lousiana, so that it is alto accomplish selfish ends. But, till we have believe very nearly accord with theirs." And again most impossible for an owner to recover his stronger evidence of this than the vulgar sus- he said-"Thus gentlemen, you see, that while slaves. It is easy to foresee what will be the repicion of zealots run mad in their hostility to anti-slavery men are ardently engaged in labors sult of this. A few slaves will escape. The by gambling in Lottery tickets. Popery, we shall regard these sentiments as tru- to bring about the abolition of slavery in the slave planters of these two States will become irritated. ly noble, honorable to the great man from whom States, I deem it a matter of as great importance & A demand will be made upon the Government they proceed. Would to God that the spirit one which demands of us equal earnestness and vi- for aid-and the army of the United States, aswhich glows in every line of this passage, actu- gilance, to act for the protection of our own liber- sisted again, it may be, by Cuban blood hounds, ated the statesmen and politicians of our own ties by resisting the encroachments and the spirit of will be prostituted to the infamous work of runcountry! Had such declarations been made by the slaveholding power upon the freedom of the cit-ning down fugitive slaves, until war shall be our slaveholding President, every religious paper izens of the North. And so long as I shall hold a kindled along our entire Western frontier. in the country would have been lord in its seat in Congress, Ishall exert all the power I pospraise; but the slavery-hating Irishman must be sess to resist these encroachments; to promote the holders are always managing to have the control mocked when he prays, because he is a Catholic! amendment of the Constitution to which I have re- of the Military and Indian Departments. The New York Register, a respectable paper be- ferred, and for the entire abolition of slavery in the

He does not condemn here the policy of the antrol, no matter what its seeming sanctity, and the slave-power, at least equal in energy to that carried on in good faith. The bill now before is, precisely what Mr. Adams declares to be

immediately adds-

"The subjects on which I differ with the anti-THER IN THE COUNTRY."

Again-take the following extract from his speech delivered in October last at Dedham.

"I WISH YOU TO UNDERSTAND, AS MY FEELING THAT THE QUESTION OF SLAVERY, AND MOST PAR-TICULARLY, THE QUESTION ABOUT THE DOMINATION per day, after sixty days of the session and dis OF THE SLAVE REPRESENTATION, WHICH OVERBURDENS US ALL, IS THE GREAT QUESTION ON WHICH YOUR IN-TERESTS ARE CONNECTED IN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES."

The Liberty party is the only party in the U States that agrees with Mr. Adams in this senti nent. In truth, the great fact thus announced s the basis of its organization. He has reason then to intimate, that he agrees "with the antislavery party more nearly than any other in the ountry." How then can he hold that the endency of its course is to retard the coming of the day of universal freedom?

The Elizabeth Fry of America.

The Philadelphia Inquirer speaks in terms of high approbation of the active benevolence of prayer. Much better this, than having chaplains Miss Dix of Boston, a woman of elegant accomplishments and eminent piety. She has lately een visiting all the poor houses and many of the ails in New York, with a view to ascertain the ondition of the insane in those abodes of wretchdness. "She has visited every county in the State, travelled over 3000 miles, by night and day, alone, defraving her expenses from her own property accumulated while she was an instruct Boston." She made a similar tour las year in Massachusetts, and presented a memorial to the Legislature containing the results of her

nost of the leading papers in this city begin to peak of slaveholding aggressions. The Cincinnati Gazette, in allusion to the by Mr. Adams, of the atrocious violations of the onstitution, committed by South Carolina, says:

"It was the motive which originated this co duct, and the spirit in which it was manifested that, at last, roused the Free States to the insuland contunely heaped upon them. They bore i long—too long—without resentment. They received the lash at first as if their masters had ceived the lash at first as if their masters had struck the blow. And those of us who, acknowledging all the rights claimed by the South, yet who felt in no mood to allow any man, or set of men, to lord it over us, and who spoke to them as it became freemen to speak, when thus trodden upon and vilified, had to encounter a storm of prejudice at home more bitter and effective thun the whole slave region could raise. But when it added wrong to wrong, and injury to invest the ded wrong to wrong, and injury to insult, the ineven those trucklers to party and to passion, the even those truckiers to party and to passion, those poor calculators about our loss of trade, as if mortal arms could turn the currents of our rivers, those mean and subservient spirits of the North, who stood in awe of the Slave Power because it was a unit, began to mutter forth terms of resis-tance. Nor could another year have passed over our heads without finding all of us united to a man in defence of the constitution, and in oppo-sition to this ultra and wrong conduct of the peo-ple of the South."

We fear the non-slaveholders of the country are not yet so fully aroused. The scriptural alluinfluence we have done all in our power to aug- sion of our friend, Thomas Morris, in one of st, you will be a Liberty man, and not a Democrat, his speeches, and which we noticed elsewhere, is still, we apprehend too pertinent in its applicapect-not intentionally, for the heart of Mr. Ad- tion to them. Referring to the repeated violations of the rights of the Free States by slave- pers, which are telling the people that this Libholders, and their meekness under them, he said erty movement is a movement of the real Slave less real. His name has gone abroad, as one of he was reminded of Balaam's ass. Again and a- ry-hating Democracy—not the Denocracy of limthe noblest defenders of the rights of man, who gain had Balaam beaten the ass, but at last his mouth was opened, and he said-"What have I lone unto thee that thou has smitten me these slavery men. The American delegates to the three times? Am not I thine ass, upon which thou has ridden ever since I was thine unto this

We do hope, that the spirit of the free stateepresentation will not evaporate in a similar exostulation: but we have our fears.

While on this matter of progress, we must also quote from our neighbor of the Atlas, concerning

"His strenuous PERSEVERANCE in defence of the rights of the people: his fearless and determined resistance to the overbearing encroachments of the slave power upon the Constitutional privileges of the free States, must and will prevail. The slave power, naturally repugnant to our institutions—and odious in the eyes of the whole civilized world—is not likely to gain strength public opinion or from any other source. have always considered it unwise, and impolitic

Troubles Ahead. The United States Government has digrace tself forever, by the zeal with which it engaged in one negro hunt,—and it is not impossible that it may get up another. It cost some thirty or forty millions of dollars to protect slavery by breaking up a haunt of runaways in Florida, and we should not be surprised if in process of time tillions more would be wanted for a similar purpose, on our Western border. The blood of our soldiers and the treasures of the people of the free States will, we apprehend, be again lavished to enable the slaveholders to catch their fugitives and retain their human chattels in security. An Arkansas paper says, that there are many runaway negroes from Louisiana and Arkansas, at the minole negro town upon the Deep Fork, Canadian in the Creek nation-that there are about 200 persons in the town, speaking a language white man or an Indian: that the settlement is sum of \$10.000. their union and cunning they form a ready har-

Our readers will now understand, why slave-

The schemes of Retrenchment so hotly pus ti-slavery societies, but indirectly sanctions it, by ed in our Legislature at first, will amount to noth insisting upon the expediency of action against ing. They are ill-judged, and besides, are not which characterizes the philanthropic action of the House proposes to reduce the salary of the these societies. And the mode of action which President Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas adopted by the Liberty party. Its great object Legislators of the people. This is simple nonsense. Our Representatives are generally men engaged in business of some kind, from which And, as if he saw the affinity between them, he they draw their support. They do not depend elected Clerk of that body. for a livelihood upon their compensation from the State- for they are employed only about three slavery party, are differences of judgment, from months, in the public service. But our President the convictions of my own understanding, over Judges must devote their whole time to their which I have no control. But, perhaps I AM WITH public duties, must depend for support upon their THE ANTI-SLAVERY PARTY, MORE NEARLY THAN ANY salaries, and should therefore receive more wages than Representatives.

Our plan of retrenchment would be, to alter the constitution, so as to have the Legislature meet the first week in January, and then pass a per day, after sixty days of the session, and \$1. 50 after ninety days.

Leave has been granted to Mr. Harris of the Senate of Kentucky to bring in a bill to amend the law of '33 prohibiting the importation of slaves. The Governor has returned to the Senate three bills passed at the last session, embodying the principle, that the power of pardoning offences and remitting fines belongs to the Legislature. The house agreed to three resolution offered by Mr. Lawless, denying the right of the Legislature to annul the marriage contract. A resolution was adopted inviting the Ministers of Frankfort, alternately to open the House with

have been introduced and laid over. The protracted wet weather below, has swelled the rivers so as to cause several plantations to be overflowed. The business of sugar-making is said to be greatly obstructed by it.

Resolutions favoring the annexation of Texa

Senator from Maryland. James Alfred Pearce, Whig, has been elect by the Legislature of Maryland, Senator of the United States, to succeed Mr. Kerr, whose terr

Retrenchmat Again. rritorial Government in Ogon, contains no ohibition of slavery. If theill is really to be of the Gover any of the Southt to exist in Oregon, would be unr of the bill confines the right of suffrage to the white population.

We want none of your skin Demo new territories. Let the Den carried out in all honesty.

Somewhat Misake The Liberty meeting on T Columbus, in the City Hall was "Judge King and Mr. Chase tve of the ablest of the Whig party in Ohio, pole at length. It is clear from this meeting that Clay will stand

ecute their separate organization."

This will not do, Mr. Statesman. Mess Chase and King are Liberty mes, not Whigs; just as, when you give up apporting a pro-slavery man, for the sake of voing the Liberty tickas you are now. It is too late in the day to represent this movement as a Whig movement. Recollect, all together, we circulate some 7500 pa

An Explosion.

One of the best incidents of the season A gentleman visiting some friends, and designing to afford them some amusement in the torpedo line, bought a pound and put them in his coat pocket. Entering his friend's house, he was politely requested to take a chair, and did so, very thoughtlessly; for no sooner had he sat down, than an explosion took place, not unlike that of a Colt's pistol, with variations, bringing the gentleman to an erect position, with the effect of a galvanic battery, and prestrating two ladies half fainting upon the floor. Upon in-specting damages, it was found that the coat tail and pantaloons had both suffered."

Chaplains.

void exciting jealousies, would be, for the Government to select Chaplains from the humblest,

Great and Little Debts:

"Doctor Johnson says of small debts, that like mall shot, they are rattling on every side, and can scarcely be escaped without a wound. Great debts are like cannon, of great noise and less

Except that the wound inflicted by a great debt apt to be mortal.

Assassinations.

ions take place ilmost every day the South. On the 15th ut. Joseph Lancaster publisher of a paper at Middletown, Miss, shot Wm. C. Clark a respectable citizen of Green borough, Choctaw co. He died immediately of broken English, hard to be understood by a The murderer was seized aid held to bail in the

Post-Office Robbery.

A clerk in the Albany Post-Office, na Bacon, of most respectable family connexions has been detected in robbing the Post-Office secreting and riffing as his wants demanded, a So says the New York Tibune.

Withdrawal.

Mr. Buchanan has withdrawn his name from he list of Presidential candidates to be presented convinced that he would not be the choice of the ets of the people. Convention, and therefore feels that he owes it that he should take himself out of the way.

GENERAL Cass has not yet come to the sa conclusion, thinking, we suppose, that the patriotic ink he poured out upon the Quintuple Treaty ought not to be spilt in vain. As for Col. Johnson: of course he thinks that Greek beat Henry Clay.

Kentucky.

Clerk. Lieutenant Governor Thompson took the propriated \$400,000! Chair of the Senate, and James Stonestreet was

Steamboat Lost.

We learn by the Louisville Journal, that the EANDER, on her trip from St. Louis for the mouth of the Ohio, with a cargo of pork and lard, struck a log at the foot of St. Genevieve island and sunk out of sight in a few moments. Boat and cargo lost-crew saved-insurance on the boat, \$2200.

Paper-mill Burnt.

By the Pittsburgh Chronicle, we learn that the paper mill of A. Robertson, Brighton, Beaver co. Pa., was seriously injured by fire, Saturday Dec. 20th. The machinery, not surpassed by any in the Union, was entirely consumed.

The Supreme Court. The Supreme Court, at Columbus, has ronounced another important decision, as fol-Baker .- Special Verdict,-Green

That children having in them negro, white, and Indian blood, but, "of more than one half white blood," are entitled to the benefit of the Common Schools, Judgment for plaintiff.

Light in Virginia. The Wheeling Times says-

"We yesterday paid to the Sheriff of Ohio co. fifteen dellars, being the tax imposed by the State for the privilege of publishing a newspaper therein. We hope it will go towards paying off the State debts. We have another quarter, if the State is in great need of it." Such a tax is as villanous as repudiation

Cleveland Medical College. Cleveland Herald announces that D Worcester of this city had arrived in that place and commenced his course of lectures, as sor of Pathology and Diagnosis, in the bers sixty-five students.

Monday, January 4, 1844.

the latter we stand. Government is an evil, and the less spended in its support, consistently with n evil, and the lighter the taxes, the better. A As an example of the proficiency of the legislaman with his eyes wide open, can tolerate its

Such are not the maxims of the first class of Such are not the included in large outlays for notifying County Assessors of their duty relative what they call the common defence and general welfare. They would create a running issue on inhabitants, over the age of 21 years. The Goverthe body politic in time of peace, so as to increase nor sent back a message; informing the House its power, to resist the shock of War. If ex- that the law for the appointment of county assespenditure exceeds revenue, away with all schemes sors had been repealed, and of course, there was New York Tribune, and kindred prints urge of economy, Their first and last thought is, how no such officer in existence, as was contemplat-shall the revenue be increased? What free arti-ed by the law requiring the proclamation! It is cles shall be taxed? What taxed articles shall be further burdened? Tax, borrow, repudiate, do The House agreed, on motion of Mr. Duncan, to argument, we would correct an error into which no chance in Ohio, if Whige of such talent pros- any thing rather than retrench. Heaven help a nation that has fallen under the domination of such men! Whatever they may be as individuals, be printed till they shall have been referred to a states would never probably have been framed as politicians, they are profligate.

We are glad to see Mr. Adams in Congress contending earnestly for retrenchment. But the resumption is, that neither party comprehends he true principles of retrenchment, or, if it does, will have the courage to carry them out.

But why deal in generalities? Let us ask

Why should we have Ministers Plenipoten tiary at eight foreign courts? The salary attached to this appointment is, \$9000 per annum, and the outfit is \$9000 more. We can understand why we should send such functionaries to Great Britain and France. Our commerce with them lated by the Baltimore Sun. On Christmas day, is vast, and at all times, throughout the world, we are coming in contact with them, But why keep such dignitaries at the courts of St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, Madrid, Rio Janeiro? Why would not Ministers Resident or Charges de Affaires, answer every purpose? Our relations with them are not very important. Why not then economize here? But one answer can be given: -we must maintain our dignity. Better be honest first: honesty will command more respect, than Ministers Plenipotentiary.

Another question. Why must these funcionaries have \$9000 per annum salary? Can any one tell? "Oh, our representatives abroad must be at great expense!" For what? To support Of 25 Chaplains in the United States, 17 or 18 themselves in state—to ride in the train of roy.

\$367, 232,51,—showing a deficit of more than then without meaning. are said to be from the Episcopal order. Some of alty, with liveried servants, and the trappings of the religious papers are begisning to grumble at courts. Pshaw! Crowned heads and aristocrats this. We would suggest that the best way to a- are costly burdens to a people. Let us teach them that the people's money had better remain with its owners, than be wasted in empty pageants .and smallest denominations in the country-only "But, it will never do for the freest republic on taking care that they be qualified as teachers earth to appear niggardly abroad." Better so, than to be hooted at as a repudiator. Let us be honest, and therefore let us retrench. One hundred thousand dollars, at least, might be saved every year in our Foreign Intercourse.

Why not cut down the pay of members Congress? Every member of the Senate, and ry twenty miles of travel, in going to and returning from, the seat of Government! So, a member of Congress from Hamilton County, gets four hundred dollars to pay travelling expenses to and from Washington, which amount to but fifty dollare! Congress knows how to feather its own nest. And suppose this body sit some six nonths every year-and this is the average nowa-days then our Representative receives \$1460, to which, add the sum of \$400, and he has made not be a Representative, toiling for the public good, in hope of such recompense of reward?-Does not every industrious man feel, that he is wronged, deeply wronged by this high rate of ompensation. It is scandalous that the legislalarge number of letters containing money. He tors of a republican, hard-working people, should was led to this crime, by the necessities created demand wages so exorbitant. The money appropriated by Congress for its own payment, for the year ending June 30th. 1844, amounted to \$924,302,50! Cut down the compensation to \$5 a day; let members pay their own travelling expenses; and then they will receive quite as much as they can earn and-some two or three to the Democratic National Convention. He is hundred thousand dollars will be left in the pock-

Why stop here? Is it absolutely necessary to the harmony of the great Democratic family, to the dignity of Government, that the President should receive \$25,000 a year? Could not the members of his cabinet live decently on less than \$6000 per annum? Much has been said in ridicule of the petty retrenchment in clerk-hire; but a wise captain will calk every leak in his bark Could not the numerous subordinates in the should meet Greek-that no one but himself can Tressury Department put up with less than from \$2000 to \$4000 salary, each? People have no den how much money is wasted on their officials The Legislature of Kentucky organized on It is the finstinct of leeches to fill themselves to he 30th ult. at Frankfort. John L. Helm was bursting. For the Treasury Department alone, chosen Speaker of the House; Thomas J. Helm, for the year ending June 30, 1844, Congress ap-

But, it is in the Army and Navy, where retrenchment is to produce the greatest results .-We give senior Captains in service, \$4,500 each every year, to pay the expenses of their pleasure voyages up and down the great deep; and twelve hundred dollars to certain personages, to say prayers! Better let the Missionary Boards fur ish the Navy. Two objects would thereby be secured-honest preachers of righteousness, and

But, more on the Army and Navy in our next Kentucky Legislature.

Tuesday January 2nd, Mr. Harris had leave to oring in a bill in the Senate, to repeal the law authorizing payment from the treasury for slaves executed. The Committee on Religion were re quired to report against all cases for divorces now provided for by law. Mr. Wickliffe of Nelson eported in the House a bill so to amend the law of '33 that persons may import slaves for their own use upon certain conditions.

It is astonishing to note with what pertinacity slaveholders renew year afterly ear their attacks up on the law of '33. They see the great mass of their fellow citizens already cursed by the presence of slavery, but nothing will satisfy them but perpetuating this curse forever. They would sooner drive out the white non-slaveholders of Kentucky, than forego the privilege of increasing the consequence of their own caste, by bringing n fresh swarms of slaves.

Our Minister to Mexico. The National Intelligencer says, "we learn that Free Church of Scotland, arrived at New York. Waddy Thompson, Minister of the United a few days ago, in the packet ship Hibernia. States to Mexico, has forwarded his resignation of that trust, and may be expected to arrive in the United States very shortly."

Texas and Santa Fe. It is reported that the people of Santa Fe are much dissatisfied at the closure of the American trade, that they are half inclined to come over to Texas. Not very likely.

The proceedings of this body for some time

ast have been unimportant. Jan 2, in the House, Mr. Archbold gave notice of his intention at some future day, to introduce a bill to submit to the people the question of voting for or against a Convention, to amend the Constitution of the State. "The bill further to amend an act, entitled "an act to provide for the Taxing a people directly or indirectly is inspection of salt," was indefinitely postponed and debt is a National curse, and no honest ture in the knowledge of the laws of the State, we may mention rather a curious business. The House had called upon the Governor for information whether any proclamation had been issued to taking an enumeration of the free white male not always that a Message proves so conclusive. strike out the 45th of the rules for the Government of the House, which provides that no bill for saying that the Constitution of the United be printed till they shall have been referred to a Standing Committee and reported back. In the beginning of the session, this 45th rule was considered a great reform measure. This backing of the declaration? He produces none—and, for the best of all reasons—he has none to produce. and filling may always be expected, when new hands are aboard. An attempt was made in the House to obtain a report from the Committee on tion of that clause in the Constitution—and wa Public Printing, to which had been referred a resolution providing for the printing of 2000 copies cler of the proceedings of the Convention that of the report of the superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, in German; but it failed-the Chairman remarking that the Committee did not consider it so pressing a matter. We are sorry to see this reluctance to give the German population of this State the benefit of public documents. Since our laws of naturalization admit them speedily to the rights of citizenship, it is a high duty we owe them, and the State, to give them all the knowledge on political affairs, necessary to qualify them to use their rights with sound judgment.

The message of the Governor of Maryland is rather a gloomy document. Direct taxation has failed to produce adequate returns. By statement did not define accurately the meaning of the A. in the Treasurer's report, says the correspondent of the Baltimore American, it is shown that the resolution was leveled at a certain constructhe amount accruing to the State, on the direct tion of a certain clause in the Constitution. The tax for the year ending Decem. 1st 1843, was construction was declared null and void, not the \$581,397,86, while the amount received, was only Constitution. The question of the Tribune is two hundred thousand dollars for the year in one item of revenue.

Maryland has but one resource; the conversion of her laborers into freemen. This would avail her from bondage, is the true one, can I then, be more than all the crooked schemes for assuming lieving it to be wrong, accept office, as president, State-debts, which the brain of Cost Johnson could devise.

Monstrous Proposition. A Washington correspondent of one of the Eastern papers, says-

Congress? Every member of the Senate, and nettner superior to not above the general politicians in the Western country. They sup-define the passage of Representatives, is paid \$8 a day dur-politicians in the Western country. They sup-any law, conflicting in his judgment with that

A monstrous proposition, this! The East must we raise. We do hope our Western Represen- him. Naturally his mind turns to that clause of tatives will relent, and not persist in this propo- the Constitution, which is alleged to secure to sition to gluttonize their Eastern brethren. We the slaveholder his fugitive slave. The queswould suggest to Eastern people the expediency of joining the Liberty party en masse, as it pro- upon the Chief Executive? Not unless it emposes to let them eat just as much as is good for powers and requires Congress to legislate for its

Interesting to Wine-Bibbers.

the markets of the world.

ligencer says—the adulteration of Wine has been his sanction is required to consummate a law. discovered to such an extent, that several of the Now, should a law, carrying out this proviofficial tasters, have resigned from fear of being sion in relation to fugitive slaves, come before poisoned. Aquose is the epithet which belongs to him for his signature, would he not be obliged nost of the large quantity emptied into the streets to resign, violate his conscience, or commit perand the Seine, by the authorities.

The same writer says that, "a new and gentle lesignation of drunkenness" has been invented -it is called, "a state of anti-tee-totalism." The of the Constitution, in the estimation of Liberty French are famous for their politeness.

The Upper Mississippi.

The St. Louis Republican furnishes some valuble statistics of the shipments of lead and copper from the Upper Mississippi. The shipments in three years were as follows:

1841, number of pige, 448,696 1843.

The shipments were chiefly by the Mississippi. The value of the lead shipped by this river, in 1843, the Louisville Journal estimates at \$937,- ject. And this, too, was the view taken by 202. 1,400 pigs of copper were exported the same year, worth \$11,000.

Kentucky.

Mr. Wickliffe, in the House, January 3d, reorted a bill for the benefit of mechanics and laorers, giving to builders and furnishers of maerials a lien upon the building and ground, until payment be made or secured. A resolution was adopted, for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing a revenue Bank, with a view to the liquidation of the public debt. It is marvellous how many ways human ingenuity will devise to get rid of the necessity of paying debts in the good old way, giving real value for value.

Maryland.

The deficit in the Treasury of Maryland, Deember 1st, 1844, was \$1.713.237. The Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road has not paid the \$20,000 to the State, as was expected—the receipts of the Company being less by \$18,308 than the year before. If the people of Maryland only had the courage to tax themselves, and the honesty to pay the taxes, they might help themselves considerably. But the slave-labor system is pauperising them.

New Year's Day in Washington. Mr. Adams, Mrs. Madison, and Mr. Tyler. everally, received large crowds of visiters or New Year's Day.

Deputation from the Free Church of Scotland. The Rev. Dr. Cunningham, delegate from the Free Church of Scotland, arrived at New York,

Nominations Confirmed. It is understood, says the National Intelligen er, that the nominations of Mr. Upshur and Mr. Nelson, are confirmed.

Libel Suit.
The friends of Mr. Ours have brought suit for libel against the propagation of the story about his retracting his famous speech of 1840.

Tuesday, January 9, 1844.

Perjury and Subornation of Perjury. "How can I take the oath to obey and pre-nerve inviolate the Constitution of the United States, and yet mentally propose to disobey and violate one of the most important stipulations of that instrument, without which the Constitution would probably never have been framed, or nev-er adopted?"—New York Tribune.

Much has been said, and to little purpose we think, respecting the position in which Liberty men and their candidates are placed by the fa mous resolution of the Buffalo Convention. First. that resolution is misrepresented; and then, it is assumed, that Liberty men cannot accept office under the Constitution of the United States with out perjury, nor can they be supported for office without subornation of perjury on the part of those who vote for them. This ground has been taken in at least one pulpit in Cincinnati: it is assumed with all due solemnity by Junius: the

Before we expose the sophistry of the whole We happen to know something about the adopframed that instrument, no debate took place upon the subject-it was not made a questionthe provision was in fact smuggled in, out of the regular order of proceedings, and no ground is furnished by the record, for believing that the Northern members adverted to its bearings, or

But, in reference to the main question at issue The question of the Tribune in itself is a misrepresentation. When did ever a Liberty man or a Liberty Convention, avow or intimate an ntention to disobey and violate the Constitution? He will appeal to the resolution of the Buffalo Convention: but that resolution will not sustain him. It was framed awkardly, we concede: and Convention. But a fair interpretation shows, that

But, we shall not rest the matter here. Allow that the construction of the fugitive clause, which extends it to the case of slaves escaping enator, or representative, and swear to support the Constitution of the United States? Before we answer the question, we must inquire what

is the nature of the oath, and what it imports. The President is sworn, "to the best of his ability, to preserve, protect, and defend, the Con-"Democrats from the West form a large portion of the House. They are of an ordinary cast, neither superior to nor above the general run of They sup- ondly, interpose his veto against the passage of Buren party supports them," &c. \* \* \*

"They have a grand object in view. They propose to make us buy and consume all their surplus products of grain, &c., and to spend all the money Uncle Sam can raise, in the North-ling less. And similar to it is the oath tendered to instrument. This is preserving, protecting and representatives and senators. We will suppose that the Liberty candidate for the Presidency is stretch its capacity amazingly to consume all elected. The oath is about to be propounded to

them, and to find consumers for the surplus, in fulfilment. In that case, supposing it to apply to escaping slaves, it might well create a strong doubt in the mind of the Presidentelect, whether he could morally take the oath of The Paris correspondent of the National Intel- office. He is a part of the law-making powerjury? We can easily understand why a man of principle should, under such circumstaces, shrink from the oath. But, most happily, that clause men, imposes no duties on the law-making department. And this is not a new doctrine, first broached by Liberty men, and discovered by them, too, for the first time, when pushed by the arguments of Junius. Mr. Birney, some six years ago, before the political movement against the Slave Power was thought of, wrote a series of articles to prove, that the clause in the Constitution, in relation to persons escaping from service or labor, conferred no power, imposed no duty upon Congress to legislate upon the sub-Chief Justice Shaw, in the case of the slave child MED. He considered it an article of compact between the States; not a clause conferring any power upon Congress. The same view has been taken by many eminent jurists, and is certainly

borne out by the language of the provision itself. We are aware, that the Supreme Court in the Pennsylvania and Maryland case took a different view-but, feeling as we do profound respect for its opinions, we do not consider its decision irrevocable. We belong to the strict construction school in politics; and so do all Liberty men, and we are determined to give to the Supreme Bench an opportunity of reconsidering what we must regard, with all deference, as a latitudinarian construction. Such then being the views of Liberty men, and their candidates, they feel no perplexity in this matter. The argument of Junis has no terror for them. Their candidates can swear to support the constitution of the United States, because they believe it imposes I duty upon Representatives, Senators or President compatible with Justice; and therefore those who support them can do so in all good conscience without being guilty of subornation of perjury.

Staten Island Murder.

The New York Sun contains a long account of the arrest of Polly Bodine, the sister of Cap-Houseman, on suspicion of being the murdere of his wife and child. A Mr. Waitee of N. York her paramour, has also been seized. The evidence seems strong against them. It is throughut a horrible case.

Murder.

We learn by the Baltimore Sun, that a colored oung man, aged 21, was stoned to death by three white boys, about 18 or 19, in the streets of Baiimore. No provocation is asssigned, nor is stated whether the boys were arrested. Can it be possible, that such an act shall go unpunished in the christian city of Baltimore?

Geologists say that there are large beds of

WASHINGTON.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.] We commend the following highly i g letters to the attention of our readers.

iberty the fa-First,

n, it is

e office

office,

us: the

whole

o which

ugitives

is proof

e adop.

on that

place

, out of

that the

rings, or

at issue

rty man

sustain

cede; and

ows, that

construc-

ion. The

id, not the

Tribune is

re. Allow

ive clause,

es escaping

then, be-

president,

to support

quire what

mports.

st of his a-

, the Con-

fulfil every

ution; sec-

passage of with that

ecting and

he nature,

nore, noth-endered to

ll suppose

sidency is

ounded to

clause of

secure to

he ques-

ny duties

ess it em-ate for its

to apply

Presidente oath of power-

a law.-

his provi-

me before

e obliged

mmit per-

a man of

es, shrink

at clause

f Liberty

aking de-

rine, first

vered by

shed by

some six

t against

e a series

the Con-

ing from

posed no

the sub-

aken by

ave child

compact

ring any

has been

certainly

on itself.

rt in the

a differ

l respect

decision

truction

en, and

e Bench

re must

dinarian

iews of

feel no

nent of

ndidates

he Unit-

pes no

esident,

e those

science, erjury.

account of Capt.

urderer . York, he eviarough-

colored of Bal-

or is it

Can it mished

eds of

R. EDITOR:-The slaveholders are at their severed in. To Mr. BEARDSLEY'S distinction Disturber" mingles itself with everything. g for abolition in the District, the latter n agitation, the Enquirer this very treatment Giddies to the Congress of the United States. s adopted, and able reports prepared by Messrs. Pron, Pinckney, &c. "And what was the nsequence?" he asks—and union to states ja ton city, respectfully represents, that reason seemed only to excite their pasons the more. The more the petitions were reo know-at least, he has not told us.

istry, without a word of its usual abuse of gislation of your honorable body.

His hanged our attitude." No, but you have chan-Mr. ADAMS' Select Committee on the Massa-

setts resolves have had a meeting. A large najority are firmly hostile to the object of the parliamentary good manners, and showing that. little of a gentleman. None of the Committee

It is not yet certain who will be judge of the

cer, the Secretary of War, will have it, but within a day or two, it is confidently reported that Mr. Wise is successfully exerting his influence at the White House, to get the appointment for delphia. Mr. Tyler's present desire to regain the good graces of the Whigs favors this hypothenumber of candidates for the nomination to the be imagined to be the subject of such senseless bargaining. And I am thankful that I neither popularity, nor do I belong to a party who can be unworthy considerations.

is understood to be well prepared to accede to capture of persons on suspicion. Petitions will this amendment. Perhaps a few of the slave- help. holders will show fight, but the softened tone of the Globe is decisive that the Van Buren policy at the North is definitively changed.

Mr. Atchison, of Missouri, seems resolved to ernment in the Territory of Oregon. This is taking the bull by the horns.

Mr. Allen, of your state, has introduced a res-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1843.

ow, by sending in petitions for that object.

This week, there has been an excited debate not yet closed, on the famous Home Squadron Mr. Hale, another new member from New Hampshing letters to the attention of our shine, who has acted against all the systems of gags, moved an inquire. penses of this costly affair. This brought out the Ingersolls, and that sort, in defence of the ends at the demonstrations in Congress.—

showing palpably that this II. ends at the demonstrations in Congress.

showing palpably that this Home Squadron was got up with a view to a squadron was renewed attempt of theirs to turn back the got up with a view to a war with England, and mt. seems only to said to its force. The Mr. Giddings showed that 11, seems only to add to its force. The got up with a view to a war with England, and and sond Enquirer rails lustily, and hints that Mr. Giddings showed that it was equally intenhmond Enquirer rails lustily, and mints may ded to protect the domestic Slave trade and hunt runaway slaves: York will rue it, if the present course is runaway slaves; so you see how this "Universal Disturber" minutes it.

The Daily Globe which reached us on Thur itions for abolition in the Distinct, the Distinct of the Distinct of the deems constitutional but highly day, contained two advertisements by the U.S. bject he deems constitutional in itself, Marshall of this District, of persons confined in expedient, the former unconstitution is "a jail on suspicion of being runaway slaves, who Enquirer only replies that the could never be adopted, without are which could never be adopted, without could be sold for their jail fees, unless their ownasure which could never be mapped;

Now, er appeared in due time, [one month] to claim ing the edifice of the Union had the ing the edifice of the Control of them. One of them is a young woman, who adand fain ask the Enquirer to explain the mits that she is a slave. The other is a man, eason of the thing—How of why shake the who avers that he is free. The publicity given dition of slavery in the District district to these revolting transactions awakened so much ifice of the Union!" was an in the arti-on this! Is there any stipulation in the artiis? Is there any supplies that so tangible the fact of the continued enforcement s of confederation, in the continued enforcement shall for ever of the abominable old Maryland law, which has e scat of the Federal Government, that been repealed in that State for 30 years, that it the home of slavery? 10 the was thought advisable to bring the case specific eception of the petitions, and as so aboli-report against them will put a stop to aboli-report against them will put a stop to abolire report against mem with Puller by appealing lowing petition was signed, and presented by Mr

The humble petition of WILLIAM JONES, now on, Pinckney, &c. And answers, "The a prisoner in the United States jail in Washing-

That your memorialist is a free citizen of the United States, born free in the State of Virginia, and has always been an industrious and hones ions the more. The more the petitions were received, the more were presented." \* \* "Try
it when you will, the reception only leads to agitation! The only way to abate the nuisance, is
tation! The only way to abate the nuisance, is
talon! The difficulty
to slam the door in their faces." The difficulty
is, however, that the door won't "slam," for
to share the door won't "slam," for
the property from
the is, however, that the door won't saint, to the common the common there stand a body of sturdy Democrats from there stand a body of sturdy Democrats from the Work, and Maine, and Connecticut, and New York, and Maine, and Connecticut, and New Jersey, right in the door-way. What shall country; that it is hard for him to be imprisoned Without fault, and then sold to pay the expense.

He therefore prays that Congress will exert their how—at least, he has not told us,

power for the protection of the weak, and procure for him that liberty and justice which are the Giobe has become quite union a piece of bold his rights, and which he has a special claim for phistry, without a word of its usual abuse of guidation of the careful property of the careful prope

WILLIAM × JONES mark.

D. A. Hall, Witness. Washington Jail, Dec. 28, 1843.

of bringing "this nigger" there, and some sideling ed by Nathan Sargeant, the "Oliver Oldschool" are slavery is concerned, a genuine slaveholder censure; but it soon became evident that the gress at the late alection, in one of the Philadelppeared more earnestly opposed to Mr. Adams After a few appropriate demonstrations, Mr. the "Standard" creed on the subject of abolition on that distinguished, philanthropic, Northern DELLETT, a venerable Whig member from Ala- as follows: Whig, Mr. Joseph R. Ingersoll,—the author of bama, moved to lay the petition on the table. the first gag moved in Congress. At the propert of the Committee, and he will draw up the report of the Committee, and a good deal of tragedy-acting was—yeas 55, nays der hard masters and under kind ones, and we dient of refusing to report at all, for the sake subject was then laid over until to-day.

out it produces none, not the slightest sensation authority, as he said, the existing law and pracnere. Every body sees that it is ridiculous for tice of the District. Mr. Giddings showed that one portion of a free country to put on such airs it was common for Congress to interpose and all efforts for its abolition. It is but a reiteration grant relief in cases where the judiciary had fail- of the old story of the "Do-Nothing," that we ed to do substantial justice; and that the exissupreme Court in the place of Judge Thompson. temposition of Congress. Some other Northern futed, Read "American Slavery as it is," by liverance from the voke of an insolent

his father-in-law, Mr. John Sergeant, of Philament; that when any District or Territory or sis. It will help the Whigs by reducing the the State laws by which persons had been held Vice Presidency. But it is humiliating, that the high judicial stations of our country should even -that, as Congress cannot make a king, neither can it make a slave. This brought up Mr. PAYNE, aided to elect the man who is weak enough to go Haralson, of Georgia, who were well answered by Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, a man of small supposed capable of selling their favors for most stature, and pale face, and boyish voice, but of I understand the select Committee on the rules the debate, and presented the case in so concluhim credit. Mr. Adams added the usual zest to are prepared to report, on the first opportunity, sive a light, that nobody cared to follow him; which will probably be on Tuesday. How far and the petition was then referred to the Judicithe general body of rules have been simplified and the petition was then released to the general consent, without a and systematized, I am not informed, but there is division. Where are we? I think the Commitgreat room for improvement in this respect. At tee will report a bill, ameliorating the present any rate, the gag is stricken out, and the House law, if not entirely abolishing the law for the

> Yours, Washington, Jan. 2, 1844. DEAR BATLEY:

The Senate, as usual, met at twelve o'clock, make good, as far as in his power, the place of the deceased Senator Linn. He has introduced already, in the Senate, a bill for establishing a gov-

In the House, Mr. Adams attempted to get in his report from the Committee on Rules, but information and correspondence on the subect of Oregon, that can be communicated without prejudice to the public interests. I do not of January, that they got the start of him, and hink a war with Great Britain will grow out of went into Committee of the Whole for that object. these movements, but it is certain that a good deal However, Mr. A. succeeded in making his report of skill will be required to carry us through the Wise, and he was designated as the chairman. and apparently took a real interest in the subject, DR. BAILEY: -I wish I could convey to you, in But at the first or second meeting it appeared

partially prevent the full benefit of the victory.

ject that is new. Mr. Barna, said on the suban able and elaborate speech at N. Y., made
from the history of the time, that the time, it is, urging,
right to declare martial law at New 1. had no
if he had, the occasion of it had long at that
fore his collision with the District Judge bethat therefore Judge Hall did right in vindical
the supremacy of the civil arm over the militar.
But after all, I apprehend, the body of the people of the United States will not be easily satisfied that martial law was unnecessary, and in regard to the collision and fine, will be glad to have
the money paid to Gen. Jackson to cancel the
proceedings.

The Judiciary Committee have not yet met on
the petition of William Jones, but are to meet

care on the minds of some of your readers. If you do, give them the following apostrophe to care on the minds of some of your readers. If
you do, give them the following apostrophe to
the Hon. Caleb Cushing, Commissioner to China,
Civil List, and in our Fore the National Intelligencer, I gave the boy a quarter of a dollar for the sheet, and 'tis a pity nat some use should not be made of it.

Now let us sing Of great Koo Snine, Who, far away, In old Cathay,
Is gone to show to Chinese sailors
What coats are made by Yankee tailors. Yow, bow, fou, chou!
Their pride to quench,
Harangues in French,
In Speciel Price of the Price o In Spanish, Dutch,
(His learning's such)
Till Mandarins, in stupid wonder,
Are forced by CALEB to knock under.

Despatches, soon, in Greek and Latin, Will teach us much 'bout silk and satin; How China's moulded, baked, and glazed, And how the pore lain towers are raised; What tiny feet the ladies walk on, And what their fashionables talk on. All this will come, and more to boot, In letters to the Institute: The claims put forth in so many quarters or

chalf of the Whig party to be considered the true abolition party, will be understood in due time. As their organs and standards begin to argue the matter, it becomes apparent that while they ostensibly attack nothing but political abolition, and applaud those professed anti-slavery papers which vilify the Liberty party-their real enmity is against the abolition principle—the doctrine that slavery itself is universally a crime, and immediate emancipation universally a duty. The Whig Standard, of this city, is a daily paper, or the size of your own, got up to repair the damage done to the party by the pig-headedness of The slaveholders were amazed at the insolence Calvin Colton, with his True Whig. It is editmovements were made towards another vote of of the U. S. Gazette, and a candidate for Contemper of the present House would not bear it. phia districts. This paper of this morning gives

Whig, Mr. Joseph R. Ingersoll—the author of bama, moved to lay the petition on the table, the first gag moved in Congress. It is probable and demanded the yeas and nays. The result of dition in which he finds himself, as well in bondhe will draw up the report of the Committee, and a good deal of tragedy-acting was years so, have that Mr. Adams, and one, or at furthest two others will present a minority report. I do not be-lieve the majority will dare venture on the ex-lieve the pedient of refusing to report at all, for the sake of suppressing, in that way, Mr. Adams' views.

Mr. Rhett has declined serving on the Committee, giving as his reason, that he will not be voluntarily instrumental in introducing or conducting a discussion on the subject, as he and his constituents have made up their mind not to dehate but to ACT. This is meant for bluster, but it produces none, not the slightest sensation

subject was then laid over until to-day.

Now, we have had a debate of nearly three hours. Mr. Saunders, of North Carolina, undertook to tell how the law was, and to show that the negro might prove his freedom before the courts, or Mr. Giddler, as he had done. Mr. Giddler, as he had done. Mr. Camprell, of South Carolina, gave, from the best authority, as he said, the existing law and practical products and surface of happiness in the one or the other, and our chance of happiness in the one or the other, greatly prefer that of the negro enjoying freedom, as we have seen him enjoying it. The free blacks of the Northern cities are neither as well clothed, as well fed, nor as well cared for, physically and morally, as the slaves of the South, take them as a body; and he who urges the immediate about the negro has."

Camprell, of South Carolina, gave, from the best authority, as he said, the existing law and practical products and the our choice of naction or the other, and our chance of happiness in the one or the ours. The negro in bonds age, to that of the negro enjoying freedom, as we have seen him enjoying it. The free blacks of the Northern cities are neither as well clothed, as well fed, nor as well cared for, physically and morally, as the slaves of the South, take to made our chance of happiness in the one or the other, greatly prefer that of the negro enjoying freedom, as we have seen him enjoying it.

The free blacks of the Northern cities are neither as well clothed, as well fed, nor as well cared for, physically and morally, as the slaves of the South, take our choice of nactions.

This, you will see, is a pretty liberal apology

for slavery in general, or at least for opposing editor, and it will tell you that when a man talks dom? of choosing the lot of a slave, he belies his own Let us remember that the Liberty nature. The simplest award of justice would handred cast in the United States is, in 1844, be, that he who would thus pervert his reasoning powers, to keep three millions of his fellow-The old Maryland law, which is still, (if any tory--enlisted during the war. slave law is or ever was in force in this District, THOMAS MORRIS, was passed in 1719, c. r, and provides that the NATHANIEL HOLLEY, a manly mind and manner of speech which did Sheriff shall keep "any runaway slave" two Manly Chapin, months after public notice given, and then adver- G. BAILEY, jr., tise the sale not less than ten days, and then proceed to sell ond dispose of such servant or slave to the highest bidder, and out of the money" shall first pay his fees and the costs ac- in another column, of this valuable work, crued, and if any residue shall remain, "the Sheriff shall only be accountable to the master or

owner of such servant or slave for such residue. The return made by the Marshal in 1829 (Doc. No. 60, of 2d sess., 20th Congress.) shewed sevess the proceeds of sales of men who even in law, had, as poor Jones says in his petition, "no owner but their God." No return has been made

and shewing the disposal of each case. evidence to the contrary.

the political committee of the political committee of the ples of one party incline them to high revenue; therefore they will not attempt retrenchment. The belligerent, jealous feelings of the other, table them to large outlays on filitary and Naval cos; therefore you cannot expect economy from the man to large outlays on history and Naval from the man to be seen to long at some do allowing brivy salaries, they cannot so the hand the first proper of frugality. Add to this, that both these parties, in their National arey, have been up to this time, we have the domination of the slavaholding

safely made in the n Intercourse. We e Miscellaneous ex might have mentioned also penditures. For example, to Treasurer's report the character of our people, such are our reshows some four or five hunded thousand dollars expended in 1842, in the Estrict of Columbia. We were prepared for heavy butlays here; but this amount transcends our faghest expectation. And what has become of the money? The sum of one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars and our forests supply the materials for ships.

We were prepared for heavy butlays here; but fault for a Navy, so long as the enterprise of our merchants fills the seas with American sailors, and our forests supply the materials for ships.

Why then this vegetation are the recent of the money of the advocates of the speak not now \$12000; and now, we see it is proposed to lay out a few more thousands, in planting it with shade trees, for the refreshment of our delicate Representatives. Numerous other items of equal ron, than the apprehensions of slaveholders, mportance swell this list of expenditures up to danger to their "peculiar institutions!" \$3,420,548,07; of which half a million, we doubt

ot, might be profitably saved to the Public. But, as we have repeatedly said, the two great drains upon the National Treasury, are, the Army and Navy. The total revenue of the Government for the year 1842, was \$19,843,966.40; the cost of the Army and Navy, for the same period, amounted to within two and a half millions of the whole revenue! Thus: The Army

The Navy------8,324,993,70 Total ..... \$17,249,501,67 Ah-but you must not touch the arms of our defence. Where would be our safety, without an

Army and a Navy? Our line of frontier, thousands upon theusands of miles in extent, requires soldiers for its protection, Our illimitable commerce touching every point of the globe, demand the protection of the National flag.

This is all rigmarole, as we shall try to show in

WEEKLY HERALD AND PHILANTHROPIST

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR. CINCINNATI:

Wednesday, January 10, 1844.

State Liberty Convention. hope our friends are making preparation for a great Convention, at Columbus, on the first Wednesday in February. The time is precisely four weeks from to-day. Business of an important kind will have to be transacted. We hope to have our best speakers there.

State Liberty Convention.

A State Liberty Convention will be held at Columbus on the first Wednesday in February, 1844. We earnestly invite the Libnen of every county, to make immeditence of such a law called for the immediate in-Mr. King, of Massachusetts, Whig, and BeardsLey, Davis, and Stetson, of New York, Democrats. Mr. Davis gave it as his opinion that slavery has no legal existence here, or any where
else, under the authority of the Federal Governelse, under the authority of the Federal Gover Weld, and see how utterly false is all this pa- overbearing oligarchy, and of the disenthralpublished by Campbell, of Philadelphia, -- nay, measures for the advancement of the gloriread your own heart, or the heart of even a Whig ous cause of Justice, Humanity and Free-

one in every forty! Let us come up to the countrymen in slavery, ought to have his choice, make, next year an effort to increase our and be the slave he would make his neighbor. | numbers, but to enter into contest for vic-

SAMUEL LEWIS. Amos Moore, S. P. CHASE, JNO. JOLLIFFE,

Bush's Notes on the Old Testament. We would call attention to the advertisem

New Subscribers.

We thank our friends who have intereste themselves in obtaining us new subscribers. Let every one do something now, in the beginning eral large sums in his hands unclaimed -- doubt- of the new year. Why not increase our list to 40003

Retrenchment--Army and Navy. The army is too small for all purposes of de since that time. I trust the discussions growing fence; too large, merely to take care of our forts out of this case will cause a fresh return to be and munitions of war. What do we want with made of all the cases that have arisen since 1829, a standing army? To keep the people in order? To maintain brotherly love between the States? Messrs. Saunders, Campbell, and others have To protect the South against its own instituolution of inquiry, calling upon the Executive for there are some gentlemen so eager to carry thro' tried to throw a mist over the business, by the tions? The chivalry needs no such auxiliaries! pretence that the old law has been rendered vir- To guard our sea coast-our Northern and South tually inoperative by modern practice, and I find ern frontiers? Who is going to harm them?some members of Congress so very green in these Whence do we look for hostile incursions? Why, matters as to believe their stories that freemen at the first blast of war, every citizen would be are never sold for fees, in the face of the very ad-vertisement which is repeated in this morning's army in these quarters—no set of uniformed process of securing our own territory in peace and honor.

J.L.

Globe, declaring that here is a man now about to dered to be printed. The Select Committee, as Globe, declaring that here is a man now about to dered to be printed. The Select Committee, as with-dered to be printed. The Select Committee, as dered to be printed. The Select Committee, as dered to be printed. The Select Committee, as with-dered to be printed. The Select Committee, as did not a particle of ings of an industrious community, whose energies, cultivated and exalted by the arts of peace.

Instead of appointing a committee favorable to the object, which is the universal mode of parting many letters to them. assuring them that the limited that the variety courtes, which is the universal mode of parting many letters to them. assuring them that the limited that the variety of anti-Sectarianism"—and that, "the interest of the object, which is the universal mode of parting many letters to them. assuring them that the limited that the limited that the variety, he has made Mr. Adams port him—all the rest being either alverbolders, or such Democrate as Burke of New Hampshire, place in acting on this subject. They are of the subject, which is the universal mode of parting many letters to them. assuring them that the word among politicians; and that he who talks most fluently about it, is apt to get least credit for sincerity. The great political parties have ever against petty aggressions by obscure of sincerity. The great political parties have ever against petty aggressions by obscure of the gag is a work which cannot be dome one sincerity. The great political parties have ever against petty aggressions by obscure of the gag is a work which cannot be dome one sincerity. The great political parties have ever against petty aggressions by obscure of the gag is a work which cannot be dome one sincerity. The great political parties have ever against petty aggressions by obscure of the gag is a work which cannot be dome one sincerity. The great political parties have ever powers against petty aggressions by obscure of anti-Christ, cfc."

This testimony is true. Interesting as it may be to Presbyterians to be told that a spirit of opposition to light and liberty, of education and the Bible, are fast combining the strong influences of anti-Christ, which is the universal mode of parties against petty aggressions by obscure of anti-Christ, cfc."

This testimony is true. Interesting as it may be to Presbyterians to be told that a spirit of opposition to light and liberty, of education of a blody of opposition to l

with the mightiest nation on earth, then at the zenith of its power, and came out of it unscathed. What then is our security? The recollection by the World, of these events. What else? The fact, that we now number some eighteen millions of freemen—no, that is a mistake—some sixteen millions of freemen, intelligent, wealthy, united, and fearless. What else? The multiplied, and intimately interlaced interests existing between this country and the great powers of Europe or Europe of Richland, a young member who had seen slavery and cruel instruction in all their abominations at the South, moved rope, from whose hostility, under other circumstances we should have most to apprehend. The Judiciary Committee have not yet met on the petition of William Jones, but are to meet tomorrow; and from conversation with the members, I presume they will report a bill to put a stop to the sale of persons for the payment of jail fees or other costs.

I do not know as you will incline to allow in Congress before the verk of Retronchment will incline the load of the sale of the sale of persons for the payment of jail fees or other costs.

I do not know as you will incline to allow in Congress before the verk of Retronchment will incline the load of the sale of the sale of persons for the payment of the masses towards against war; the advance of the masses towards the government of themselves; the downward in Congress before the verk of Retronchment will provocative to hestile aggressions.

actual hostilities. But, such is our position, such a paper which, among other things, recom-

was swallowed up in the public buildings in Why then this vast outlay in a time of pro-Washington, and one hundred and thirty-three found peace, on fleets and armies? The chief thousand went to the relief of the corporate cities use of a Navy is, to protect our Commerce in political demagogues, the people of the in the District! Then there must be a bridge parts of the world, where our name is little South advocate no slavery excepting that of known, and civilization has not yet curbed cupidity; and to furnish the nucleus of alarger arnament when required. No other reason then can be assigned for the constant increase of our squad.

> Let us sum up our savings-\$500,000 n Foreign Intercourse..... 500.000 In War Department.... In Navy Department... -2,000,000 -2,000,000 Total saving \$5,100,000 Our present annual expenditure, exclusive of payment on public debt &c., is \$23,921,037. Expenditure after retrenchment ..... \$18,821,037

Our present revenue is-------19,643,963 That is, if some such retrenchment scheme s that just indicated, were devised, and carried through, there would be an actual surplus in the Treasury every year, of near a million of dollars,

which might be appropriated on the Public Debt. Now, all this may be called crude, and may be sneered at as the result of inexperience in public affairs. But, one thing we are sure of-it cannot be half so crude, as the recommendation to make provision for a public debt, by borrow ing money,-in other words, to jump into the ire, for the sake of getting out of the frying-pan. It strikes us, too, that it is not quite so crude taxing every necessary of life, and every luxury, to pay sentinels for standing watch over interests that are in no jeopardy. the Lord enjoined it on Israel with some

We have seldom looked upon a new paper with more pleasure than one which solicited an exchange last week—The Wisconsin Ægis. It is a Liberty press, holding aloft the torch of Freedom, on the very borders of our civilization. It is published at Racine, W. T., by E. W. Ful-LEE and C. E. Evans, at \$2 a year. We hope it may be well sustained. The editors will permit us to suggest, that it would contribute to the value of their paper, and encourage, we think, its circulation, if they would devote considerable space to an exposition of the resources of Wisconsin, and other matters concerning it, of in-terest to those of us who live in older territories.

Three weekly papers have been lately started by colored people-"The ELEVATOR," at Philadelphia; "The MYSTERY," at Pittsburgh; "The are colored people in the country, of abundant ability to support them, though the whites should contribute nothing colored people of the State. Such men we know can be found in their own ranks.

"The Communitier," is the title of a paper on the existing state of society—denounces Fou-stream, "as a subtle assault upon man's under-standing, in the trying hour of his pecuniary em-barrassments." It is to be issued, how often it saith not, but on the best terms in the world,— "just whatever you are willing to give for it." It is to be sent to all who wish it, "without money and without price;" though the distinct understanding is, that voluntary contributions will always be acceptable. All we now say, is, that it contains a great many novel ideas. "The United States Political Register."-

The first number of this Register, the prospectus of which we noticed some time since, was laid upon our table a few days ago. It is beautifully printed on beautiful paper, and contains information such as every politician ought to have among us. There is a wear of the such as every politician ought to have in his possession. It is published monthly by John Wood, at \$2 per annum in advance.

Receipts for the Western Freeman. Joel Haworth, Newton Gardner, Walter Edgerton, Israel Hough, David Jay, M. R. Wickgerton, Island Holder, School Carlot Grand Caleb Wickersham, —\$2 each.

Thomas Haworth, Milton Macy, Wm. Bronson, James Pearce, Joseph Williams, Hiram Mendenhall, Thomas McCoy, J. W. Clark, John

dennal, Thomas Trvin,—\$1 each. Thomas Hadley, John Mills,—\$5 each. Isom Pucket, \$4; Elizabeth Wickersham, \$3 37½; B. F. Paddock, \$2 75. There remains due to me from my subscribers

including pay for the paper up to 18 of 4 month (April) 1844, \$500.

Will my friends do me the justice to send it to ges, some years since, were brought to the me now, that I may pay my debts which I contracted on the faith of my subscription list, and be free? For while I am in debt, without the means of paying, I am but a SLAVE!!! Yours, in bonds, ARNOLD BUFFUM.

For the Philanthropist.

unvy was in its infancy, we went into a way fees it, and sound the alarm. The Minister

in all their abominations at the South, moved the appointment of a committee to report at the appointment of a committee to report at the next meeting on certain memorials on the subject of slavery. Had they, according to invariable custom, made the mover chairman of the committee, the report might have introduced some light that would have interrupted the harmony of brethen. But by placing him last on the committee, they prudently secured as a surface which have intended to the committee. prudently secured are port to which Beelze-bub himself could hardly find in his heart provocatives to hostile aggressions.

All these circumstances are bulwarks more powerful than Armies or Navies. These will be needed, as the world now stands, in the event of a naner which, among other things, recom-

We speak not now of the advocates of Southern slavery. With the exception of The enslavement of any other persons in any other circumstances, they punish after our course of law, on the gallows or in the enitentiary. We do not say that we have

no controversy with the South; but we do say, that the advocates of the slavery which the laws of the South tolerate, are saints compared with those in the North who advocate the FIVE POINTS in slave-making. The latter tell us that God in the law by Moses, gave his people unlimited permission to enslave their fellow-men, irrespective of heir complexion or condition, in five ways. 1. Those whom they whipped in a military fight. 2. Those who were too poor to pay

their debts. 3. Those whom the judges found guilty of crime. 4. Those whose mothers were deprived of liberty. 5. Those who had neighbors wretched enough to sell them. A member of the Cincinnati Synod told us that the Ishmaelites were not guilty of any sin when they bought Joseph and bore him off to perpetual slavery. The guilt, if any rested exclusively on the heads of those who sold him. The men who would dare to put this system in practice in the South, would be hanged by the neck till he was dead. There is not, and never was a government civilized or savage, under which a man daring to practice these five ways, could go unhanged six months. Yet we are told that the Lord invented them.— The Richland Presbytery intimates that the system was found existing among Pagans, and the Lord gave some enactments to meliorate the condition of slaves. In other

In the discussion at the late meeting of the Synod of Cincinnati, the five points were exhibited in all their beauty. doctrine of our Declaration of Indepe that all men are created equal, and that the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, is universal, was sneered at and pronounced a mere rhetorical flourish. course the great principle on which our fathers claimed liberty for themselves and their posterity, was false; they were liars when they reported it; and they fanatically sacrificed thousands of lives, and million of treasure for a mere rhetorical flourish.

words the Devil invented the system, and

morovements!!

In proof of your assertion that such mer 'are preparing society for the invasion of popery"—we would notice the fact that two of the defenders of slavery, repeatedly deto this object. The "Palla- fined their position by saying -- "We do not a new name. If any man can see the difference between the popish doctrine of mortal and venial sins, and this newly Presbyterian doctrine of sins and tolerated evils, just started at Mottsville, Onondaga co., N. Y., with a view, we suppose, to explain and defend the doctrines of that community. It makes war the doctrine of the catech their children out of the catech time. out of the catechism and the Bible, was that nothing is a moral evil which accords with the law of God; and that every event of that nothing is a moral evil which accords with the law of God; and that every event of conformity to our transgression of that law is sin, and deserves the wrath of God. But there has been a wonderful march of mind lately among certain divines. This fact, however, does not prove that those brethren are inclined to the Romish Church. It only confirms an old remark, that it is one of the arrangements of Heaven, that no man can defend such an abomination as slave-holdthere has been a wonderful march of mind lately among certain divines. This fact, however, does not prove that those brethren are inclined to the Romish Church. It only arrangements of Heaven, that no man can defend such an abomination as slave-holdwas ing, without uttering nonsense or heresy, or

There are inveterate enemies of the Bible among us. There is a wonderful harmony of sentiment and feeling between Roman Catholics and Presbyterians, as to the peculiar advantages of oral instruction, and the necessity of withholding the scriptures from one-sixth of the population of these United States. In hundreds of our Sabbath Schools, giving the Bible to a scholar, or assisting him to learn to read it, is considered an iniquity to be punished by the judges .-And the man who introduces the question whether this is right, in our Church Courts, is denounced as a fire brand.

These "inveterate enemies of light and liberty and the Bible," are prostrating our public schools and seminaries of learning .---There are two important facts on this sub-I need every dollar of this sum to pay my debts. ject. The first is, that many of our Colleverge of ruin by the pro-slavery zeal of their professors and patrons, and by the prohibition of the discussion of slavery among the students, and they would have gone utterly down, but their lives were saved by the announcement that free discussion would be protected. The other fact is this:-Those institutions which, during the To the Moderator of the Synod of Phila- excitement on this subject, were under the care of professors who cherish a spirit of Sin: Among the doings of your Synod at their recent meeting as reported in the Presbyterian, the overture adopted on the subject of education, particularly attracted subject of education, particularly attracted subject of education. DR. BAILEN:—I wish I could convey to you, in a few words, a synopsis of all the proceedings of Congress for the last a majority were in favor of striking out the dag, without any substitute, he has taken little moverer, already have given your readers an account of the triumphant issue of the presentation of the Massachusetts Resolves, demanding an amendment of the Constitution, so as to abolish the representation for slaves. The reference of the subject to a select committee marks an error in the progress of our cause, although the mean-ness of the slave holders who fills the chair will partially prevent the full prevent the f

COMMERCIAL

Weekly statement

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9, 1844. 22 @ 20 @ 22 @ 31‡@ Hams ... Bulk-Shoulders, ..... Hams canvassed. Mess -----Prime .. Rump and Chine ... \*\*
-Prime Leaf ----- lb. No. 2..... Crackers ... 410 8 00 Fresh, in market ... in boxes -

Remarks.

THE RIVER is falling gradually at this place; there is, however, water enough for all navigable purposes both above and below-as Pittsburgh, last advices there was 6 feet in the Chan

vinterish, and continues so at the present time. FLOUR .- The price of Flour for the past week has been up and down. The transactions have been mostly in Canal Flour, mixed brands have generally sold from \$3.90 to 3.95, and choice well known brands \$3.95 to 4.00. CITY MILLS.—There has been but little doing

in City Mills flour, the stock on hand being small, only sufficient to supply the retail demand-it is held at \$4. Provisions .- We have no occasion to change

our figures in the price of provisions. There has been about the usual amount of traffic in these articles. Most of the Pork is shipped on consignment, and not many sales made in this market. We reported some large sales in lard the the former part of last week at 51@54c.; since that time we have not learned of any heavy transactions. Hoss.-During the past week Hogs have con-

tinued to arrive freely, and found a ready sale at our last quotations \$2,87@3.00; some fine lots received the highest price and a premium. There have been more wagon Hogs in during the week than during any former period of the season-some of these were of the finest specimens in market-one sale of wagon Hogs from Warren co., bought by H. Lewis, were the finest Hogs we have ever seen in market. MARKET .- Things in market have been a good

price during the past week; the supply has been light.

BUTTER, fresh, 10@121. Eggs, 15@181. BEEF, by single quarter, 1@2c. DRESSED TURKEYS, 37@62c. CHICKENS, 10cm 12c. POTATOES, 37/2043c APPLES, 37@62c. Conn in the ear, 22@25c. CORN MEAL, 31@37c. HAY per ton, 7@8 to 10.

MIAMI CANAL .- Receipts. dium of Liberty" is published by an Executive Committee, who also do the editing. We hope that the patronage it may receive will be such as to enable them to employ one man to do this work, of such ability as to reflect honor upon the work, of such ability as to reflect honor upon the such as the Bible sanctions slavery; but we week 1924 bbls. Flour; 3448 do Pork; 1428 do Committee, who also do the editing. We hope say that according to the Bible, slavery is Lard; 28 do Grass seed; 20 do Oil; 14 do Butter; to enable them to employ one man to do this work, of such ability as to reflect honor upon the annew name. If any man can see the difference of the such as the such a week 1924 bbls. Flour; 3448 do Pork; 1428 do Hams and Shoulders; 64 hhds. Hams; 451 bush. Wheat; 662 do Corn; 30,150 lbs. Pork; 1850 do

Cotton Yark.

Baltimore, Jan. 4.—A sale of a small lot of new Prime Pork was made to-day at \$2 cash. There is but little now in market, and holders ask \$9.50. We hear of no transactions in Mess, which is held at \$16,150. Beef continues when the price are unchanged. We quote Shoulders at 5@51 cents. There is no demand for Lard, and we quote as before new Western No. I in kegs at 6½ cents, and city rendered at 6½ @7 cents. Small sales of butter are making at

ON THE OLD TESTAMENT, 6 Vol's., 12 mo.—PRICE, \$4,50.

O VOU'S., 12 MO.—PRICE, \$4,50.

OTES, Critical and Practical, on the Book of General Perfection of Countries of Hebrew and Oriental Literature, N. Y. City University.

versity.

We would call the attention of SABBATH SCHOOL

TRACHERS and BIBLE CLASSES, to these notes of Professor

Bush. We offer them Wholesale or Retait at the Publisher's Prices, and hope many will be induced to pur
chase them. If desired, each Book is sold separately.

chase them. If desired, each Book is sold separately. NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Of the American Commentators on the Bible, Prof. Bush is our favorite. We like him because he is learned, brief and practical. He does not weary you with a long and tedious discussions of a plain passage, and then disappoint you by passing by real difficulties as if he did not see them. He marches up to every question manfully, and saying what needs to be said, and no more, takes his willing reader on to other points.—Congregational Observer.

willing reader on to other points.—Cengregational Oscarerer.

To those who have not examined these volumes, we can only say, that they may turn to Professor Bush's pages with the positive assurance of being better satisfied on any and every point of inquiry, than in any other commentary in the English language. It is one of the few works on which we may speak strongly without extravagance. To preachers, to scholars, to teachers, to Bible classes, to common readers, it will furnish an unfailing fund of useful and interesting matter.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

We have had these volumes in hand long enough to read one third of them in course; and for a long time we have seen nothing in the shape of a commentary on this portion of the Scripture which has so enchained the attention, waked up the mind, interested the feelings, and inflamed the love for Biblical researches. Besides, it is published in an economical form, which will render its excessible by the great mass of the community. We hope they will lose no time in supplying themselves with so valuable a treasure.—Christian Mirror.

It may be well to say, that no commentary within our knowledge so nearly places the mere English reader on a level with those who understand Greek and Hebrew.—X.

If, Observer.

level with those who understand Greek and Hebrew.—N.
Y. Obsever.
He gives more information relative to the meaning of
the original text, than we find condensed in the same
space, in any other commentary. The dectrinal views
and [spirit of the notes are such as we think will tend to
promote the piety as well as the knowledge of the reader.
—Southers Reity. Telegraph.
WM. H. MOORE & CO.
110 Main st. Gaz. Buildings.
Publishers: Wholesale and Retail Dealers in TargotoBICAL, CLASSICAL and School BOOKS.
II. New Books arriving weekly from New York.
Jan 9.

JOHN F. DAIR & CO. GROCER MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF Grass Ser s, Corner of Lower Market and Sycamore st,

Cincinnati. Ohio.

like to hear some evidence of the fact. He said it was not so; and he said the gentleman himself was an abolitionist.

Mr. DAVIS continued, His position was this:

that the North and the free States could not be abolitionists—it was impossible that they should be so. Whatever else they might be, they never had been and never could be abolitionists. And he would state a simple fact, which, unless he was he would state a simple fact, which, unless he was deficient in common sense, would satisfy every impartial mind that the people of the free States could never be abolitionists. He presented the question in its common-sense view, not looking at it as a political matter, not as a humbug of the hour, but of plain reason and ealm consideration. The abolition of slavery in the Southern States must be followed by what consequences? A deluge of black population to the North. Nothing could prevent it but a dissolution of the Union; and here in his place he did not hesitate to say that if the people of the Southern States completed the immediate abolition of slavery, he would be for the dissolution of the Union; and for this reason alone. And he said to the South that when they did that—when they effected an immediate abolition of slavery, that moment from immediate abolition of slavery, that moment from his place he proclaimed the dissolution of the Union. We will never permit you (said Mr. D') to make an immediate abolition of sfavery; whenever you do it, it must slowly, gradually be effect-

Mr. D. hoped this matter would be referred, and he would here say he had no wish to be up-on that committee; but he hoped it would be re-ferred to a committee which would report a re-peal of that law. The simple inquiry for that committee was, whether a man of color in this District could be taken up and advertised as a slave, and upon proving his freedom, if he could not pay the costs, be sold as a slave. To the people of the South he had nothing more to say people of the South he had nothing more to say than that they must yield as much as the repeal of this law to the North. This District was common ground, and they could never stand upon that law here before their constituents.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Mr. D. yielding the floor) tion which had been put upon the law here, which required that the question of slavery should be inquired into, and affirmatively adjudged be-

M. DAVIS continued. He would suppose that the law was so. If that was the law, he was of opinion that in the present state of feeling here, the law could not remain long: and whether it was repealed now or next year, or within ten years hence, it must be repealed. The whole sentiment of the country from whence he came must be against that law, and it would have to be repealed out of respect to that sentiment.—
Something must be given from one section of the country to the other. Our institutions and the Union rested upon the basis of mutual concest. her earliest history. He said, therefore, that in that.

ment this District came within the jurisdiction the Judiciary Committee was the appropriate authority.

tion of law, slavery was at an end here; for he mr. STEPHENS was very imperfectly heard

mainly kept their seats, and they had at last been too small a question to move the South in any told by the gentleman from New York, (Mr. way. What was the question? Here came a Davis) that he had seen a forbearance upon this subject from the South which he most highly commended; and the gentleman had congratulated the House and the country upon this state
of things. He wished to place the gentleman
select committee: and, as it was a question

South upon this subject, know that the south had Representatives here, and when they wished to abolish slavery they would do it; but they need not be alarmed, for the South would never abolish it. And whenever it came to the point that the North could no longer live with the South, they could dissolve the Union if they pleased; the South would not do it; they were for the Union now, henceforth, and forever, but they wanted it preserved on constitutional prin-

ciples.

Mr. BEARDSLEY observed that the question before the House was simply on the reference of a paper which had been presented, and whether it should go to one committee or to another, and possibly a question of instructions to accompany

The CHAIR stated that no instructions had

Mr. BEARDSLEY.—Very well: then the question was so much the narrower. But he would ask, if so small a question as this created such a tempest as had been raging on all sides of the House for the last two or three hours, what might be expected when the serious business of the session should in earnest commence? Of this paper there were but three questions th the District, as it now existed, had been properly applied in this case? And that was purely a judicial question, and as such did not pertain to that House. They were not empowered to revise the decisions of a court sitting to administer law in this District. He should therefore, at the case law out of view this first question. once, lay out of view this first question: certainly if Congress had no power to revise the judicial decisions of District tribunals authorized judicial decisions of District tribunals authorized by law, a paper praying it to do so should not be referred at all. The case might be carried by appeal, for aught he knew, to the Supreme Court, and decided there: but assuredly this House was no flace to pass upon it.

But a second question arose, viz: whether the law under which the court had acted in this case was or was not a wise and just law, and such as with propriety be suffered to remain on.

might with propriety be suffered to remain on the statute book. That was a question for that House. The House had power to revise, amend, or abolish the law altogether. Mr. B. said he had voted in favor of the reception of the petition and he should vote for its reference to an appro priate committee, that that committee might say in a report whether the law in question was opessive in its operation or not; and that, if any

of its provisions required alteration, Congress might apply the necessary legislative power.

A third and last question might possibly arise; and that was, whether the judge who had acted in this case had discharged his duty, and had been warranted by law in what he did? And if he had not, whether the House should exercise its power of impeachment? But, as he understood, nothing of this kind was pretended on any side, and so that inquiry was needless.

Why, then, should the House entertain the petition and act upon it? Simply to assertain

why, then, should be released the relation to pertition and act upon it? Simply to ascertain whether there was any thing wrong in the law; and if there was, that it might be corrected, or,

sion and compromise; and he would take this it was every way fit and appropriate to refer it to occasion to say that he was willing to make concessions; he was willing to concede much, but accordingly, but without granting that commithe expected some concession in return. He tee power to send for persons and papers. Why came from a State that had conceded more than should they be armed with such a power in a case any other State—ay, more than all the other like this? All they had to do was to consider the States put together; and he was willing to act upon the same principle of magnanimity and devotion to the Union which had marked her from the wanted modification, or ought to be repealed. They wanted no persons to decide a question like

concession on the part of the South Nor could Mr. B. for his life see why the gen to make this the matter of a special reference, eral question of Slavery, whether in the States and to repeal this law, would not be more than or out of the States, whether in this District or was becoming in them towards the portion of the country not holding slaves. Upon that ground he should vote for the reference.

Mr. D's own individual opinion was, that slavery could not exist in this District; that the model amendment was a serious one, and on that

Mr. STEPHENS was very imperfectly heard held that there were limitations to the Constitu-tion of the country, and that while Congress tion; but was understood to say that he was in could not make a king, it could not make a slave.

His opinion was also that slavery could not exist the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Giddings,) and he His opinion was also that slavery could not exist the gentleman from Onio, (Air. Gibbless,) and he country, no matter whence or how they were acquired; that the instant the territory became the territory of the United States, that moment the territory of the United States, that moment the territory of the United States, that moment slavery ceased therein.

M: HARALSON said that amid all the discussions in which the question of slavery had been interwoven, gentlemen from the South had

he might be such and he might not.

A motion was made to refer his memorial to a other gentlemen had seen proper to interweave this question with the debate upon almost every subject. While they had kept their seats, and other gentlemen had seen proper to interweave this question with the debate upon almost every subject, let them not mistake the feelings of the South. We know (said Mr. H.) what are our constitutional rights, and let gentlemen know that we represent a constituency determined, under every hazard, to maintain those rights. When the Constitution was adopted, had the question of Georgia, and of every slaveholding State in this Union full of love, ready to do every thing, to lay down their lives and property for the right for which their states and property for the right for which their states had fought and bled. Among these rights was the fought to be suffered to be found here. He referred to the introduction and its was north to state of feeling he found here. He referred to the introduction and its state of the discussion of the question of slavery upon the proposition to a mend the country of the House with the formation on cannot juncted a bill (N. 504) to regulate arrests in cases of mesne process in the country of Washington & District of Columbia." Where is the difference between the case now and that for which this fact quainted with the case; Mr. S. had not. the knew not what the law was underfwhich it appeared this man had been imprisoned, and be the case now and that for which this fact quainted with the case; Mr. S. had not. the provided? That was to regulate arrests in cases of mesne process in the country of Mashington & District of Columbia." Where is the difference between the case now and that for which this fact quainted with the case; Mr. S. had not. the knew not that the House with the have an understood to be Mr. Campbell) had made himself acquainted with the case; Mr. S. had not. the knew not that the House with the knew not the understood to be Mr. Campbell) had made himself

in his opinion that there was no just cause itate: he considered it best that the Ho

in his opinion that there was no just cause for so much excitement as had been manifested in some quarters of the House. It was time the subject should undergo a sober and deliberate investigation: it was time that House should take this question in hand, and pursue it as its main leading business. [Some laughter.]

He was opposed to sending it to the Judiciary Committee, because he knew that that committee had business enough already upon its hands. Mr. K. said he had read an opinion officially given, and that by gentlemen well qualified to judge in the case they spoke to, which he would take the liberty of reading to the House; it was the opinion of a grand jury sitting in this city some time is since; and he read it in part to show that this was a question of the greatest possible importance, not only here but to the whole community. (Mr. K. here quoted the paper.)

The gentleman had very warmly culogized the character of Judge Cranch: and Mr. K. had listened to the eulogy, which he greatest pleasure; and he would therefore divided the papers.

K. had listened to the eulogy, which he greatest pleasure; and he would therefore dread to the gentleman a printed opinion of Judge Cranch himself on the expediency and that the House is that the House is should examine and investigate the reason why this man was confined, but the House would not hear a word of it: they would examine and investigate the reason why this man was coffined, but the House would not hear a word of it: they would arrest the immediate libration of a freeman. The fire winch burnt with so intense a fury in the bosom of the member from Louisians was communicated, is it seemed, to the whole House, and with almost one voice whole House, and with almost one voice they resolved that they would endure the existence of such law to longer.

Now, listen to the dealt which took please they resolved that they would endure the existence of such law to longer.

Now, listen to the dealt which took please they work that a free man, a citimate the fire of the

yond it,) the security of Southern interests did not lie in the fact that if the South should set their negroes free, their freed blacks would over-run the North like a deluge, bringing disorder and ruin, and that it was therefore the interest of the North to oppose it. No; it was not on a consideration so sel-fish that the South ought to understand their safety as reposing. He would say to the South that, in the opinion of his constituents, their security rested in the broad line of se-paration between the legislation of Congress and that of the States; in other words, the one of her States. The glorious North, pa-triotic as she was, and in love with freedom desired that the foul blot of slavery should wholly and forever be effaced from the fair page of the national history; but desire this s she might-After an interruption on a point of order,

Mr. S. resumed, but said he had very lit What he had desired was to le to add. point out to Southern gentlemen somewhat ore clearly than had, he thought, been done by his colleague, the true ground on which their security from Northern interference rested: and to let them understand that it was not on a selfish consideration by Northern men, merely of their own convenience, but on their regard to broad constitutional lines o lemarcation, that they might in all security

Mr. DAVIS, of New York, rose to explain Though he respected the Constitution, yet is the Constitution was silent on the subject and the South had no constitutional rights to protect them, the people of the North could not and would not, out of a regard to their own security, desire or suffer the immediate bolition of slavery at the South; and should any such thing be attempted there, he for one was ready to dissolve the Union.

Mr. STETSON, resuming, observed tha he must say his colleague out heroded He-rod. He went beyond Southern gentlemen nimself. He would dissolve the Union the noment the South should abolish slavery Mr. DAVIS. I would, if they were to de suddenly. I certainly would.

Mr STETSON said he could not agree

with him. He was sorry, however, that the House had heard so much about this subject of abolition. The Union did not depend on gentleman or all gentlemen chose to say here. Infuriated politicans had long been throwing their firebrands out of that House, in hope to kindle a flame in the country, but it would not do: the country still remained cool, and quietly watched their proceedings.

Mr. ADAMS said he was glad the gentleman had withdrawn the amendment immediately, after totally evading the question before the House. The question (said Mr. A.) is important to the peace and harmony of the country-important in consideration of the existing state of the law, which, as far as ] understand every gentleman who has spoken. is disapproved by all. I mean that part of the law which provides that a colored man may be thrown into jail on the presumption that he is a slave; that he must prove his own freedom; and that, when he does prove it, he must pay his costs or be liable to be sold for the payment of them, [although ] do not understand that such is actually the practice-the report of the committee would

I cannot (said Mr. A.) help comparing, in my own mind, the incident which has now taken place with one which occurred during ent here at that time will at once recollect to what I allude. I have the Journal of that session now before me; and in the entry on the 18th of June, 1843, it is stated that "by unanimous consent of the House Mr. White.

Mr. H. regretted as much as any man could the state of feeling he found here. He referred to the introduction and discussion of the question of alavery upon the proposition to amend the rules, and upon the resolution to inquire into the contrary.

Mr. S. was for accompanying the paper with expenses of the navy, and whether they could be reduced. They had been told by the gentiman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) and the gentiman from Ohio (Mr. Giddings) that the navy must be retained for the reason that it was needed to maintain the institution of slavery at the South. The gentimen had mistaken them altogether. They did not know the feelings of the South. The South did not care for the navy We had successfully contended sgainst the combined forces of old England when the United States contained not one half of its present population, and they would upon this subject to for applying a proper economy, and they would not stop and the states of the country, upon the common feeling which pervaded every American breast, they depended for successful resistance against foreign enables or insecting commondors, and not upon the stray of the country, upon the common feeling which pervaded every American breast, they depended for successful resistance against foreign enables or insecting commondors, and not upon the stray of the country of the coun

ment deserved, with the land what do we see and her? Sir, in the laws bearing on the subject of the case in the petition now before the House. [Mr. K. here quoted at some length from the opinion.]

Mr. STETSON said he should have had nothing to say, had not his colleague, (Mr. Davis,) in the remarks he had made a little while since, spoken for the North generally, for far as Mr. S.'s district was concerned, (and e did not feel himself authorized to go be and hit,) the security of Sonther.

In juil for weeks and sonths, and is now advertised to be sold for be sold for his juil fees, and that without the denial of the first that the case in the petition are seed to the gentlement of the subject of the case in the petition now before the House. But how is it now? A citizen of Virginact to the petition and the sold have land nothing to say, had not his colleague, (Mr. Davis,) in the remarks he had made a little while since, spoken for the North generally, to far as Mr. S.'s district was concerned, (and e did not feel himself authorized to go beauth it,) the security of Sonther and the solution of the solution is the solution of the solution in the case. The Legislator is applicated for bringing forward measures hencifait to the "public, and particularly from in the case in the petition and the solution of the

yet do we witness any shadow of that ar-dent glowing zeal for freedom which was the glory of the 27th Congress! No, sir; all is quiet, all is calm. Or if there is any the glory of the scale. Or if there is any all is quiet, all is calm. Or if there is any feeling manifested for a moment, it is a subject of complaint, and we hear it disclaimed from all sides of the House. As to the very idea of any feeling in any body's bosom for the poor man in jail, no such a thing is thought of. Instead of instantly appointing the they are of a very superior character, well calculated both to instruct and interest the reader, and well adapted to the increased intelligence of the age in which we live.

SAMUEL SIMCOCK. so it is. The man is still in jail; and we great bulwark of Southern protection was to be found in their STATE RIGHTS. [A Southern voice: "Yes, that's it."] If the North would, it could not go behind that rampart. The North had abolished slavery in every though the man should lie in prison to the end of time or be sold for his fees. No; we must not legislate for special cases, and we need not inquire because we have no power to set the man free. Sir, was that said then?

Isaac G. Burnet, Executor of Francis of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton co.

The man was imprisoned, then, in conformity to the law of the land, and yet the House in one hour passed a law to break his chains and set him free.

They did what my friend from Ohio (Mr. GIDDINGS) in his modesty has not even asked. He did not come into this House with such an air as none can ever forget who saw and heard Mr. White. The gentleman from Ohio recollects it, if he was here—but no, he was not here: by an act which will eternally disgrace it, this House turned him out of doors: But the people of Ohio with prompt iudignation sent him back again: he

Isaac G. Burnet, Executor of Francis of Trancis Carr, Sally State of Ohio, Ann Carr, Arthur Carr, Maria Carr, (to November Francis Carr and Leonora Carr, children of Arthur Carr dec'd & heirs of titin to sell said Francis Carr dec'd.

The above defendants are hereby notified, that on the twenty-sixth day of December, 1843, said Executor field his petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton co.

The did what my friend from Ohio (Mr. GIDDINGS) in his modesty has not even asked.

He above defendants are hereby notified, that on the twenty-sixth day of December, 1843, said Executor field his petition in the Court of Carr, Carr, Children Carr, Carr, out of doors: But the people of Ohio with prompt iudignation sent him back again: he was not here. But all who were, recollect well the universal indignation which posses

while the man is still lying in jail, the House will at least consider the propriety of passing an act by which not only the black man shall be free from this mode of confining and selling men for jail fees, but that he shall be exempted from the liability of being imprisoned on the presumption of law that he is a slave. I hope the question will be sent to a select committee, both because such is the motion of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Giddings.) and because he has reflected on the subject, and is more fitted to present in a report the suitable remedy by which this double purpose may be obtained -to let the free man go free, and to prevent

his unjust incarceration in time to come. But, if that shall not be the will of this House, then I am willing the memorial should go to the Judiciary Committee. I have full confidence in the committee; confidence in their love of freedom; entire confidence that they will suffer nothing to interfere with their sacred duty to set a free man free, and prevent his imprisonment on such grounds from ever occurring again.

Mr. McCONNELL, of Alabama, whose remarks, amidst the great confusion and din which prevailed, very imperfectly reach-ed the Reporter's ear. When heard, he was declaring loudly that the South could take care of itself. His people knew very well that there were certain gentlemen on this floor who kept driving and driving till they would drive this confederacy of ours into fragments. He invoked Southern gentlemen to make no opposition to a select com-mittee: let the gentlemen from Ohio have his committee and make his report, and then the people of the South would know what t was that these gentleman were after. He renewed the motion for the previous ques-

Mr. McDOWELL made an inquiry of the Speaker as to the existing state of the law; to which the SPEAKER, not having had his attention called, he said, particularly to the ubject, could not respond. Mr. McDOWELL renewed the demand

for the previous question.

After some conversation as to the effect of the previous question, the question on the demand therefor was taken, and there was a

And the main question (being first on the notion to refer the memorial to the Committee on the judiciary) was ordered, and, being taken, was decided in the affirmative. So the memorial was referred to the Conmittee on the Judiciary.

Doubtful. The following doubtful intelligence we take from an exchange. Correspondence of the Journal of Co-

Washington, Monday, Dec. 25th.
I learn that the Van Buren majority of the
House have, upon consultation, determined to
rescind the Twenty-first Rule. This is the read the ten years struggle. How the Southern

members will like this we shall see; but the majority will be very large in favor of receiving all abolition petitions and papers.

It also appears that, as I hinted some days ago, the Western Van Buren men will bring forward a scheme for the reduction of the Tariff.

The President has not made up his mind as to the nomination of Mr. Spencer for the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court. The Whig Senators, it is believed, have not yet determined what course to pursue with regard to the Cabinet and other nominations.

MASON'S SCRED HARP, Vol. 11.

For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by Wm. T. TRUMAN. No. 20 Pearl St.

Smith.)
Main street Cincinneti NOTICES FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

It is not often that American School Books gain fr
European teachers, such unqualified approbation as

After a most careful reading of the Eclectic Readers, by Dr. McGuffey, I take great pleasure in giving my testimony in regard to their superior worth, and I have no hesitation in pronouncing them superior to any works of the kind I have ever met with.

PROM MR. WM. REILLEY,
ipal of an Elementary School in Dundalk, f

Aften years.

I have examined the Eclectic Series of School Books, and give my full approbation of them. I consider that they are well adapted to the use for which they are designed, and much bester than any we have in this country.

WM. REILLY,

Teacher, Dandalk, Ireland Jan 1-3d-6w. Isaac G. Burnet, Executor of Francis | In the Court of Carr, deceased.

Executor of Francis Carr dec'd
HARRINGTON & BURNET, Sol're. Thomas W. Stringer IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF HAMILTON COUNTY, STATE OF OHIO, TO NOVEM-BER TERM, 1843.

well the universal indignation which possessed the House, to think that a free citizen of Louisiana was in jail under a law of this District. They denounced the law as tyranical, and instantly passed a law to amend it. Well, sir, the bill went from this House to the Senate; but there it met a cooler medium, and received different treatment. It was received, discussed, debated; amendments were made to ir, and I think it was some six weeks from the day it had been rushed through the House before it received the Presidential signature and became a law of the land. But it did become a law of the land: and after passing through the cool medium of the Senate, and after undergoing the examination of the President, the law did remedy the evil, and here it stands upon the statute book this day.

Now I do hope, said Mr. A., after all the time we have taken to debate this question while the many is still lying in jail the the many is still lying in jail the the many is still lying in jail the them.

they appear, demur, plead or answer to said Bill wil sixty days after the said November Term 1843 of s Court of Common Pleas, said Bill wil be taken as c feesed by the said defendants.

HARRINGTON & BURNET, dec 12 w-6t SUPREME COURT OF CINCINNATI. S. P. Chase, Trustee of G. Dorsey, Complainant vs. Samuel Stockhouse, Willis

Samuel Stockhouse, Willis
Main and Francis L'Esperance, defendants,

L'Esperance, non-residents of the State of Ohic
are hereby notified, that the above named complainant
has filed in the Superior Court of Cincinnati, his original
bill and supplemental bill, the object and prayer of which
is to subject certain lots numbered Three, Four and Five
on the Red Plat of the subdivision made by said complainant as Trustee, and recorded in Book No. 82, page 418
of the Records of Hamilton county, to the satisfaction of
the debt due for the purchase money of the same; and to
set aside and vacate the deed executed by said complainant to said Stackhouse of Lot numbered 11 on said
stackhouse of Lot numbered 11 on said
plat; and to have such further relief as the case may require: and the said defendants are further notified that
unless they appear and plead, answer, or demur to said
bill within the time required by law, the same will be taken as confessed, and a decree will be entered accordingly.

CHASE & BALL. for Complainant.

dec 16-6w THE STATE OF OHIO, | Court of Common Please HAMILTON COUNTY, Court of Co
Diana Waggoner, administratrix of the
estate of John Waggoner dec'd.

bank waggoner, administratrix of the estate of John Waggoner dee'd.

Benjamin Waggoner, David Waggoner, Mathias Waggoner, Polly Vannater, James Vannater, Elizabeth Kniefly, Nancy Delong, Jesse Delong, Catharine will read a sign dower.

Wirick, Peter Wirick, Sarah Her and Daniel Her, the brothers and sisters and heirs at Law, of John Waggoner, dee'd

"HE above named defendant, David Waggoner, who is a non-resident of the State of Ohio, is hereby notified, of the pendency of this suit; and unless he appears on, or before the first day of the February Term of this Court 1844, and answer, plead, or demur to the Bill, filed in this cause, praying for an order to sell the real estate of the late John Waggoner dee'd, situated at, or near the junction of Fifth and Front sts., in Cincinnati, he will be in default, and the Court will proceed to order an assignment of Dower, and sale of the said premises agreeaby to Law, for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate.

H. HALL, Att.

H. HALL, AIT. ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF LEASE-

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF LEASE-HOLD ESTATE.

BY VIRTUE of an order of Court, I shall offer at public sale, the following described Leasehold premises, on Monday, the 5th day of February 1844, at 11 o'clock A.M., of said day to wie; the Lot of ground and House thereon, measuring eighteen feet in front, on Walnut street, and extending back Westwardly, the same width in rear as in front, one hundred and five feet to an alley, and lying forty-nine feet, six inches South of Alliagon street, which premises are held under a lease from Eliza A. Heighway, for 99 years, from the 1st day of April 1832, subject to a ground rent of thirteen dollars and fity cents per annum, payable quarterly, and also to the assigned dower of the widow of James Simcox, of 18 dollars per annum. Terms one third in eash, one third in six months, and one third in twelve months with interest.

TOBIAS FINKBINE,

Administrator of the estate of James Simcox, Dec, 38th 1843.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.

Dec, 28th 1843.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.

THOMAS GOUDY died leaving his last will and te tament, which has been proved and admitted to reord, and letters testamentary thereon granted to LUTHAMA GOUDY, Excentrix of the last will and testament of Thomas Goudy, dec 22

Dec. 21, 1843. ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

URSULA RUDY has been appointed Administratr of the estate of Theodore Rudy deceased. dec 22, URSULA RUDY, Adm'x &c., MPORTERS and dealers in HARDWARE and CUTLERY, STEEL, BRASS WARE and SADDLERY, in all their varieties. No. 24

and SADDLERY, in all their varieties. No. 24
Main Street Cineinnati.

The subscribers have on hand a large assort
ment comprising most of the articles usually
kept in their line, and it is their intention to keep
their stock at all times amply replenished.

They are selling at very moderate advances
only for Cash or undoubted credit—and feel confident that the quality of their goods and their
prices will be found to be such, as to induce
those who call once, to come acain.

ose who call once, to come again.
C. DONALDSON, & Co.

DODD'S HAT STORE. Main Street, third door below Fourth Street. GINGINNATIL

SHEPARD & CO.
TEREOTYPE FOUNDERS, PRINTERS, and Agents for Wm. Hagar & Co's New York Type Foundry, Columbia street, two doors east of Main, south side, Cincinnati.

The Stereotyping Department is furnished with ample founts of New Type, and other materials for stereotyping Books and Jobs of every description, in the best manner.

The Printing Department has lately been replemished with all the most approved Book and Fancy Type, Flowers, &c. from the East, by which every description of printing can be exe-

which every description of printing can be exe-cuted in the most beautiful style, and at the lowest rates. The assortment of type is particularly adapted to the printing of Cards, Bills of Lading, Bill Heads, Blanks of every description, Steamoat Bills, &c.
Type, Cards, and Paper for sale.

BUCKS' PATENT COOKING STOVE. The Stove known by the above title has now become known, and is used by numbers of persons in this and the neighboring cities, all of whom declare themselves delighted with its operations. The construction of the oven is the greatest desideratum gained by this Stove. It is so constructed as to give an oven the entire size of the lower surface of the stope with resemblators does not be stoped. an oven the entire size of the lower surface of the stove, with reverberatory flues, causing the sides top and bottom of the oven to become equally and uniformly heated, by which bread, without being turned, will bake on all sides alike, as perfectly as can be done in a brick oven.

The subscribers have four sizes, splendid new patterns, made expressly for their use, varying in price from \$25 to \$50, which they will be happy to show to those who may call at their store.

how to those who may call at their store.
FRENCH & WINSLOW,

Mr. French—Dear Sir. We have fully tested the operation of D. Buck's patent Cook stove, which we purchased of you, and we can unbesitatingly say that it is everything that we can desire in a cooking apparatus. The oven fully answers your recommendations in every respect, it bakes equal to the best brick oven, and it is our opinion that the stove cannot be surpassed for utility in any respect. You are at liberty to refer any to us, where it may be seen in use

Notes Very truly, yours,

WM. N. DOUGLASS,

N. E. corner of 7th and Main sts,

ELNATHAN PETITIT,

Boarding House, Lower Market st, East of Syca-

THE WORLD DESTROYED!! T is a common adage, that a world of sin is com-mitted, and in the common acceptation of the erm, we say that a WORLD of distress, misery and lisease has been destroyed (during the last twelve months) by the use of 'Dr. HALSTEAD'S MAGNET-CREMEDIES.' We mean his Magnetic Ether, Galvanized Plaster, and Electric Pills, in which those vanized Plaster, and Electric Pills, in which those most powerful agents in nature, Electricity, Gulvanism and Magnetism are so infused in other valuable agents, and the whole so arranged and chemically combined in a series of remedies, that they will remove disease, however settled and deep it may be seated, if the chill of death has not inflicted a mortal wound. Disease cannot hide away from such remedial agents as these—they, will remove what no

we trust, will remove Consumption in its tas, and we trust, will remove Consumption in its three first stages. Therefore, it can be no longer said in truth that it is an incurable disease—for hundreds of witnesses that have been rescued, are now living monuments of its truth. A warning voice is now sounded

you have tried magnetic remedies. Here is no cureshed, all for everything, but one set of remedies for one
kind of diseases. They consist first of Electric Pills,
kcc.
which impart new life and action to that part of the
kcc.
system which is clogged up by diseases in their operation—they carry off impure matter which would
otherwise be taken up by the absorbent vessels, and
thin
conveyed to the diseased part, to feed and augment
thin enemy which has already too deen a hold.

It all for everything, but one set of remedies for one
take cold from any sudden change in the weather.

The above statement is in all things true.

THOMAS LOCHRAN.

WE, the undersigned, having been intimately acquainted with the abobe named Thomas Lochran,
hereby certify this stantement to be perfectly corthe enemy which has already too deep a hold. 2nd the Galvanized Plaster, which laid over the diseased the Galvanized Plaster, which laid over the diseased organs, act in concert with the other remedies by opening the pores and producing a steady Galvanic action, which is a powerful auxiliary in removing lung affections. 3d, t'e Magnetic Ether No. 1, exclusively for diseases of the lung. No medicine has proved so beneficial to weak or diseased lungs as this Ether. It always heals the patient within forty-eight hours after commercing its new. This Battery of hours after commencing its use. This Battery of Electricity, Magnetism and Galvinism, all act to re-move these heretofore incurable diseases.—Con-sumption, Asthma, Bronchitis. &c. It has become

Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous treadache, Dis-turbed Sleep, Low spirits, Rhedmatism and Gout of the worst kinds. Now there is no mistake about the worst kinds. Now there is no mistake about had done before, and my disease continued in the thread Steep, Low spirits, Rheumatism and Gout of the worst kinds. Now there is no mistake about this, for we have hundreds of witnesses. For nervous fits, a never-failing cure, and for soreness and weakness of the spine. In diseases of females nothing has ever proved so successful as these remedies. Recollect! the Galvanic Plaster is put over the diseased part, while the Electric Pills and Magnetic Ether are taken internally. Ether No. 2—an entirely different number from either of the othersis for Liver affections, Scrofula diseases, &c. This will dissolve tumors remove humors, and cleanse the blood, in less than one half of the time that any 'sarsaparilla extract' or other compound known, can. These remedies are allowed to be the greatest discovery made in modern science of medicine. A book of 48 pages, giving the history, discovery, and up to this time I have enjoyed good health. WITNESS,—I am acquainted with Mr. Thoms of 48 pages, giving the history, discovery, and up to this time I have enjoyed good health. WITNESS,—I am acquainted with Mr. Thoms of the discovery, and modus operandi of these scientific remedies, accompanies each package. One package Ether No. 31, for consumption &c., costs \$5.00; do. for nervous diseases, \$4.00, do, for liver and scrofulous diseases, \$3.00.

DO NOT PROCRASTINATE.—'I am waiting to see their effect upon others," has been the language of too many. A promising young gentleman and lady, not far from this place, waited while one of their acquaintance west trying them, until they became satisfied from actual observation, that they were as good as recommended. They then sent for them, and sent a letter to the proprietors giving a statement of their situations. What was the result? They were pronounced beyond the reach of the remedies. They could not obtain them—for the wary proprietors do not wish to sell them to be taken by those whom they believe to be incurable.—[Rochester Democrat. ROCHESTER (New York) Feb 14, 1841.

DOCTOR HALSTEAD-DOCTOR HALSTEAD—
As a tribute of respect, and for the good of those similarly affected, I state that my brother called on you some time in December 1840, and obtained a package of your remedies for me—I had no faith in them—and had it not been for the respective solicitations of my brothers and friends I should not have used it. I commenced as directed—took the block them—and had it not been for the respective solicitations of my brothers and friends I should not have used it. I commenced as directed—took the Electric Pills and applied the Galvanized Plaster on or nearly all over the front of my chest, and another on the spine between my shoulders, and took the Magnetic Ether number I. By the way, I have not told you one word about my complaint. Why Sir—I have had a cough for some two years past, and the last six months very severe. About three months since, I have raised large quantities of yellow matter, My friends became much alarmed—physician after physician was tried—but all to no purpose, The Lily Syrup was taken with the like results—and several other remedies, but they only seemed to increase my difficulties. I suppose I was in a different situation from most persons—critical, very critical was my situation—ne physicians had any hope of me. I had night sweats—cold chills—severe cough—red spots upon my cheeks—and every other symptom of genuine consumption.

But through the mercy of God, and your Magnetic remedies, I am restored to good health—myself and friends believe that your remedies will cure when all others fall,

JANE MARIA STILLWELL, Clinton st.

Doctor Halstead's Magnetic Remedies are sold in Cinclenati ONLY at the Medicine Store of SANFORD & PARK.

15, Fourth st. between Main & Sycamore.

W. H. MUSSEY, s, BETWEEN 4th. & 5th. STO r sale at low prices for cash; HOUSEKEEPING GOODS Irish Linens, Table Linen, Doylies Crash. White Good Ginghams, Fancy Cassim Plain Cassim ts and les t Cravats, Pocker HOSIERY AND GLOV lemen's, Ladies and Children's

Vigonia, Merino and Berlin Shirts and drawers. And a large variety of Fancy Goods. ADMINISTRATRIX? NOTICE,
OTICE is hereby given that Diana Waggoner here
been appointed administratrix of the estate of lonvaggoner deceased.
nov 17 1843

DIANA WAGGONER, Administratrix



Consumption of the Lungs, iver Complaini, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pans or Weakness of the Breast, Chronic Coughs, difficul-ty of breathing, spitting of blood, and all after tions of the Pulmonary organs. monary organs.

"AND THE LEAVES OF THE TREES WERE FOR THE HEALING OF THE NATIONS"

Rev. 22d, iii.

TESTIMONIALS.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In accordance with the presiling custom, and in order to show the virtues of the medicine more fully, the following certificates have been selected; and as it is not our wish to trifleting the lives-or health of those sellicted, we sintend pledge ourselves to make no assertions or 'FAIS' STATEMENTS' of its efficacy; nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

THE PROOFS ARE HERE GIVEN— and we solicit an inquiry from the public innot warrant. THE PROOFS ARE HERE GI.

VEN- and we solicit an inquiry from the public into every case we publish, and feel assured that they
will find it a medicine well deserving their patron-

REMARKABLE CURES! Of all that have been recorded, there are certainly none equal to the two first mentioned, which plainly show the curability of Consumption, even in some of its worst forms.

THOMAS LOCHRAN states as follows:—In the

THOMAS LOCHKAN states as follows:—In the winter of 1837 he was seized with a violent cold which produced a severe cough and brought on an inflammation of the Lungs, with which he suffered very much for several weeks. After recovering from this attack he found himself very liable to take cold, this attack he round nimisest very nable to take cold, and was very seldom without one during the remainder of the winter. In the following summer his health improved, but in the succeeding winter the cough returned and all the symptoms of conventions have the cough returned. the cough returned and all the symptoms of con-sumption began to prey upon his system at once.— He had frequent pains in the chest and likewise in both sides, experienced much difficulty of breathing at times, had copious night sweats, and was also sub-ince to an occasional spitting of blood. While in ism and Magnetism are so infused in other valuage agents, and the whole so arranged and chemically combined in a series of remedies, that they will remove disease, however settled and deep it may be seated, if the chill of death has not inflicted a mortal wound. Disease cannot hide away from such remedial agents as these—they will remove what no other combination of medicine can even approach. They enter by the circulating medium into the remotest part of the human system, and therefore come in immediate contact with disease.

Consumption has been called an incurable disease, and very properly so—but through the blessing of Providence, a remedy is at hand, that has, and twe trust, will remove Consumption in its three first that the second contact with disease continued progressing radially until the fall of 1839 when he took a fresh odd, and found himself sinking very fast—having, during the period of his disease continued progressing radially until the fall of 1839 when he took a fresh odd, and found himself sinking very fast—having, during the period of his disease to the very fast—having, during the period of his disease continued to try the THOMP. pounds in weight. He was next advised to try the HOMEPATIC doctors, and remained under the treatment from October, 1839, till the 10th of Janary, 1840, at which thus I first saw him, when hem ments of its truth. A warning voice is now sounded forth to all those who have passed the threshold of the third stage. COME IN—ERE IT IS TOO LATE! We do say, and challenge contradiction, that the Gonsumption can be cured by the Magnetic Remedies No. 1, expressly for lung affections, and nothing else. Price five dollars per package—consisting of Electric Pills, Magnetic Ether No. 1, and Galvanized Plaster.

If you, or any-dear friend are about to give yourselves up as incurable, while in the first stages of incipient consumption, we beg of you to hold on until you have tried Magnetic remedies. Here is no cureall for everything, but one set of remedies for one take cold from any sudden change in the weather. ake cold from any sudden change in the weather

B

\$2,9

on.

In

PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1840.
The case of Thomas Cozens is related by himself, as follows, and acknowledged by all who knew him as one of the most astonishing cures ever performed.

HADDONFIELD, N. J., April 20, 1843, On or about the 13th day of 1841, I was taken with a violent pain in the side near the liver, which Electricity, Magnetism and Galvinism, all act to remove these heretofore incurable diseases—Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis. &c. It has become a proverb that where the magnetic remedies fail there is no use to try other medicines. for if THEY don't cure, the disease can't be cured by medicine! These powerful elements, when applied to disease will remove it if in a curable state: They are pleasant and can be used by the most delicate.

There are three kindsof Magnetic Ether. No. 1, for diseases above stated—No. 2, for nervous diseases, which has cured the most inveterate cases of the following complaints, viz.—Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Headache, Disturbed Sleep, Low spirits, Rheematism and Gout of the worst kinds. Now there is no mistake about

bases, \$4.00, co. for liver and scrottious diseases, ty, Thomas Cozens, and being duly affirmed according to law, saith the above statement is in all thing true.

Affirmed before me on the 20th day of April, 1843.

J. CLEMENT. A CASE OF ASTHMA

The following is from a distinguished Lawyer of the City of New York, who had been afflicted with the Asthma for upwards of twenty years—and who after reading such cases, can doubt the efficacy of this medicine?

after reading such cases, can doubt the efficacy of this medicine?

New York, January 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with spasmodic asthmator wenty four years—sometimes so severely as to be onfined to my room for weeks—and although attended by various medical advisers, of the highest reputation and skill in the country, the relief was but temporary—twice the disease proved nearly fatal to my life.

Some few weeks ago, I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry which gave me instantrelief, and a single bottle produced in a few days what I believe to be a radical and perfect care.

A. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law, No. 58.

We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public.

F. A. TALMADGR, Recorder of the City of New York.

JNO. POWER, D. D.

Vicar General of New York.

For sale by SANFORD & PARK, General Agents.

For sale by SANFORD & PARK, General Agents for the West, No. 15 East Fourth Street, Cincinnatia, Sold also in Cleveland by SANFORD & HAY. WARD, Booksellers, and by H. & E. GAYLORD

WARD, Booksellers, and by H. & E. GAYLORD Druggists.
For sale also by the following agents in Northern Dr. L J Ives, Akron.
Bigger & Baldwin, Massilton.
Weagley & Knepper,
Wooster Collins & Leffingwell,
Ravenna
O B Beele, Cuyahog
Falls.
J B Whedon, Hudson.
Sargeant & Co. Medina.
J WARD, Booksellers, and by H. & E. GAYLORD
Dr. De Witt, Elyris.
Wm Chapin, Norwalk.
C A Hawley, Painesville.
S S & H Fasset, Ashtabula
D J Jaggers. Warren.
Joslin & Row, Newark.
N L Wilson, Marietta.
A L Frazier, Steubeaville.
Whiting & Huntington.
Golumbus.
J W Whitmoae, Daylon.